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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 21

Section 1

February 2, 1937

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

The Federal Trade Commission reported yesterday to Congress that it had found unfair trade practices and "racketeering" in the distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables and recommended the strengthening of the perishable agricultural commodities and the interstate commerce commission acts. One unfair practice found, the commission said, was that of commission men refusing shipments on some pretext, after the price had declined during progress of the shipments from producer to the market. (New York Times.)

DROUGHT PREDICTION

Dr. Charles D. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, estimates the next great drought will occur about 1975. The scientist told a House appropriations subcommittee he had confirmed the prediction, based on long-range changes in the sun's radiation, by a recent study of tree rings in Vermont and New Hampshire over 400 years. His study was based on the work of Professor Lyon, of Dartmouth. "It is becoming more and more accepted, I think, by meteorologists and physicists, that I have shown that there is in the weather a 23-year, a 46-year and a 92-year cycle of events," Dr. Abbot said. (A.P.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

"Greater efficiency among government employees, as well as better pay, will be the objective of Senator McCarran of Nevada, he disclosed following a conference yesterday with President Roosevelt," says James D. Secret in the Washington Post. "McCarran, who said that he had found the President 'very sympathetic' with regard to his bill to raise the government salaries in the lower brackets, indicated that he may revise his pay measure to bring about more efficiency among federal personnel and at the same time to assure promotions for the deserving...Chairman Ramspeck, of the House Civil Service Committee, meanwhile began a study of the Civil Service Commission report that government employees worked from 10 to 14 million hours overtime between July 1 and December 31..."

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The elaborate committee arrangements set up by the Senate to handle the President's reorganization recommendations encountered a snag yesterday in the House, when that chamber refused to agree to a plan which gave the House unequal committee representation. Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson immediately asked Senate reconsideration of the measure and it was amended at once to permit two additional members on the House reorganization groups. (Washington Post.)

"Where Life Begins"

"Where Life Begins" is the title of an article by George W. Gray in February Harper's. He says in part: Professor A. N. Bach, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and his associates explain that the nitrogen fixation in the living azotobacter is accomplished by an enzyme. They infer that the crushing and filtration procedure separates out this organic catalyst which their experiments indicate is just as potent to perform the synthesis in a test tube as in the living creatures. Indeed, they claim it is more effective in the test tube and cite records which indicate that the yield of ammonia from the filtrate is 50 times greater than that from the living bacteria when fed an equivalent amount of sugar. This very striking difference is explained on the supposition that the living organisms consume much of the sugar to sustain their own growth and other vital processes, whereas the free enzymes in the filtrate are 'mere' chemicals with no vitalistic burdens or obligations--so they stick to business and turn out a maximum production. Dean Burk, chemist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, visited the Moscow laboratory last winter, spent several weeks in consultation with the Russian investigator and Dr. Burk is now repeating the azotobacter experiments in Washington. His results will be awaited with keen interest. Confirmation by an outside laboratory of the Moscow findings would mean another step into the dim borderland between the living and the non-living."

Two-Way

Trade Fair

"Another forward step towards cementing trade relations between Latin America and the United States is taken with the announcement of the plans for the World Two-Way Trade Fair to be held in New York May 10-22, 1937," says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union (January). "The fair is a non-profit making venture, supported by the leading foreign trade executives of the United States. It offers, particularly to Latin American countries, a long-needed opportunity to exhibit at a recognized center in the United States the great staple exports of Latin American in such a way as to commend them to American buyers. Exhibit space is being offered to all the Latin American Republics free of charge...Among the associations representing Latin American business groups which have sponsored the fair are the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce of New York and the U.S.A. Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires. The cooperating organizations of the United States are headed by the National Foreign Trade Association under the chairmanship of James A. Farrell and 30 local and industrial foreign trade groups throughout the country are collaborating in the plans. The fair will be held in the Port Authority Commerce Building in New York..."

Carrot Blight Control

Prof. A. G. Newhall is returning to Cornell University after a year's leave spent in battling carrot blight in the Santa Maria^{Calif.} "salad bowl", after having reduced the loss from the blight from \$400,000 in 1935 to \$100,000 last year, says a Santa Barbara report to the New York Times. The two forms of the blight have been identified as macrosporium and cercospora. Grateful growers of Santa Maria, whose income from 34,000 acres of vegetables was \$5,595,000, are building a permanent plant pathological laboratory in the heart of the district.

Congress, The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out
Jan. 30 the first deficiency bill, H.R. 3587, for 1937 (H.Rept. 22).
 Items for fighting forest fires and enforcement of the com-
modity exchange act are included in this bill.

Cycles of The current cycle of droughts in the Great Plains
Drought apparently is simply a repetition of history there 250 years
 ago, according to Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, Smithsonian Institu-
tion archeologist. In a study of the aboriginal history of the West
made public recently, Dr. Wedel reported remains of Indian villages scat-
tered over wide areas of western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado
were covered with apparently wind-blown sand. The archeologist believes
dust storms which have been common in the drought trough from the Texas
Panhandle to North Dakota during the past five years may have forced the
native Indians to leave their peaceful homes and seek a living where con-
ditions were more favorable. (Washington Post.).

Newsprint Mill Dallas and East Texas capitalists, bankers, lum-
in South ber men and timberland owners mapped plans for the con-
 struction of the first newsprint mill in the South, says
a Dallas report by the Associated Press. Wirt Davis, Dallas banker, was
authorized to appoint a committee on organization plans for a \$5,000,000
plant to use East Texas pine. Texas Mill No. 1 of the Southland Paper
Mills, Inc., would be located in East Texas, with an initial capacity of
150 tons of newsprint daily.

Farm Youth "A conference which had been convened by the Carnegie
in England United Kingdom Trust, with the concurrence of the Ministry
 of Agriculture and Fisheries, was recently held in London
on the subject of Young Farmers' Clubs," says the Estate Magazine (London,
January). "Representatives of many county councils and bodies interested
were present and the conference gave them an opportunity of expressing
their views on the growing strength of the movement and other kindred
topics. At the conference the Minister of Agriculture reaffirmed the
government's intention of assisting the movement by ranking county coun-
cil grants in respect of Young Farmers' Clubs with other county council
grants made to assist agricultural education and as to which the govern-
ment contributes 60 percent of the total."

New Forest Use of solid carbon dioxide to create hose-line pres-
Fire Truck sure in a newly developed forest fire truck was announced
 recently in San Diego, California, by Forest Service offi-
cials, says an Associated Press report. After weeks of experiment, A. B.
Everts, acting supervisor of the Cleveland National Forest, completed con-
struction of what he calls the "Cleveland tank truck," a light, fast-moving
piece of forest fire equipment. A demonstration convinced officials of
three California national forests of its practicability. At 125 pounds
pressure, built up by carbon dioxide gas, the truck will throw 600 gal-
lons of water in a 150-foot stream. "The new equipment...is much less
expensive; permits more rapid attack on a fire and requires fewer men to
operate," the demonstrator said.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 144 $\frac{3}{8}$ -146 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr* Minneap. 143 $\frac{3}{8}$ -145 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -146 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ -160 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 129 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137; Chi. 132-136; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 138; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 109; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107 $\frac{1}{8}$ -114 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120; St. Louis 115-115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49-50; K.C. 54-56; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 52; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218-225.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.55 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 49¢-52¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 13.06 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.52 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.79 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.74 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 22

Section 1

February 3, 1937

FOREIGN FLOOD RELIEF SUPPLIES While President Roosevelt yesterday was proclaiming an emergency in order that foreign flood relief supplies might be admitted to this country duty free, relief officials here were receiving encouraging reports of their battle to prevent greater devastation along the Mississippi Valley. Acting under authority of the tariff act of 1930, the President decreed that an emergency existed by reason of the flood and authorized importation of food, clothing and medical, surgical and other supplies without payment of duty for use in flood relief. Last night orders had been sent to collectors of customs authorizing such importations directed to federal, state or local governments or charitable organizations engaged in flood relief work. The Canadian Red Cross, it was understood, was prepared to send a large amount of such supplies to the American Red Cross and Canadian radio stations have been accumulating similar extensive stocks for the flood sufferers. (Washington Post.)

UTILITY CO-OP REGULATION Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, yesterday saw "evidence of a well coordinated utility program to cripple cooperatives" in the moves to place cooperatives under regulation similar to that imposed on private power companies. Kentucky recently enacted such legislation, he said, and similar proposals impend in Illinois, Arkansas, Nebraska and Virginia. Few states have the law in question. Field workers of the REA, in conference this week, planned to consider means of combating the control. Cooperatives subject to regulation have to meet higher financial requirements to get loans. (A.P.)

OVERTIME WORK IN GOVERNMENT The first move to put an end to overtime work by government employees will be made in the House today when Representative Connery of Massachusetts will offer an amendment to the independent offices appropriations bill now under consideration. Connery said his amendment will stipulate that the salaries of department heads will be withheld if they permit employees under their supervision to work overtime without giving them equal time off or pay at the rate of time and a half. Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee meanwhile reiterated his recommendation for legislation to insure government employees either time off or extra pay for overtime work.

British Research Endowment "In a year notable for many portents, not the least significant was the open-handedness shown in the matter of endowment of research (in Great Britain)," says an editorial in the Industrial Chemist (London, January). "Lord Nuffield has played the Maecenas on a scale to be compared only with the Rockefeller benefactions in America. And towards the end of the year, Sir William Bragg, the president of the Royal Society, made an important statement on the subject of the funds administered by that world-famous body. He said that the society had accepted a major share of responsibility for administering the 200,000 pounds bequeathed by H. B. Gordon Warren, for the encouragement of research in metallurgy, engineering, physics and chemistry. Inclusive of this sum, the capital value of the funds which the society controls is now about 1,000,000 pounds. On the same occasion--the annual dinner of the Royal Society--the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Treasury would grant 30,000 pounds a year towards the establishment of an institute of chemicotherapy. Incidentally, Mr. Chamberlain quoted the following figures of state funds allocated in 1936--research for defence, 3,800,000 pounds; civil research proper, 1,660,000; universities and colleges, 2,300,000. As regards benefactions by industrial concerns, these have not failed in the year just over. We observe, for example, a contribution of 500 pounds by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited to the publications fund of the Chemical Society."

Thallium "It has been known in medicine since 1898 that thallium compounds taken internally will cause loss of the hair," says Nature (London, January 16). "This method has recently been used to produce moulting of the fleece in sheep, instead of shearing. Prof. N.A. Iljin (J. Genet. 33, No.2) gives a short account of experiments in which the sheep's fleece becomes loose a few days after treatment and can be removed whole with the hands in a few minutes. Sheep with coarse and mixed wool have a natural annual moult which is absent from fine-woolled breeds such as the merino. Hybrids are found to exhibit segregation of this character of natural moulting. By thallium treatment, the moult may be induced in merinos and their naturally non-moulting hybrids. Extensive experiments with this method have been carried out on Soviet State Farms in the Crimea, Ukraine, Caucasus and the Moscow district, but as a considerable number of sheep were killed by an overdose during the experiments, it is evident that the effects of repeated doses on the animal will need to be known before the treatment can come into practical use."

S.C. Truck "States must be reasonable in passing laws, even to regulate truck transportation on their own highways," says Law Decision Business Week (January 30). "That is the essence of the significant decision handed down recently by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in South Carolina. Not only does it determine highway regulations of South Carolina, but the decisions indicates the principle governing such laws for other states. South Carolina legislated that trucks, weighing over 20,000 pounds or wider than 90 inches, must not use the highways. The court ruled that that was an 'unreasonable burden' in respect to the hard-surfaced main roads of the state but that it was 'reasonably applicable' to other roads..."

Congress, Both Houses received a letter from the Civil Service
Feb. 1 Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of
overtime services rendered by employees in the executive
civil service for the period July 1 to December 31, 1936; referred Com-
mittee on Civil Service. After the House rejected the Senate amendment
to H.J.Res. 81 to create a joint congressional committee on government
organization, fixing the ratio of members of such committee at nine
Senators and seven Representatives, the Senate reconsidered the measure
and amended it so as to increase the House membership on the committee
to nine. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the inde-
pendent offices appropriation bill, H.R. 4064, for 1938 (H.Rept. 165).
General debate was begun on this bill.

Soybean Farm Implement News (January 28) says: "...Of out-
Machinery standing importance in the increasing popularity of soy-
beans has been the utilization of labor-saving machines
without which its growth would not have been likely. The growing of oats
required approximately 12 horsepower per acre while soybeans on the av-
erage have been found to need about 40 horsepower per acre or approximately
the same as corn. The greater use of mechanical power has therefore made
it possible for farmers to increase their acreage of soybeans and as they
make plans for future crops this larger power need must be taken into
consideration. When visitors to the 1936 convention of the American soy-
bean Association inspected the crop grown by B. S. Strayer and Son of
Black Hawk County, Iowa, they were interested in the growing methods
followed. The beans were drilled in 26-inch rows and cultivated when
small with a rotary hoe and later with a bean and beet cultivating at-
tachment on a general purpose type tractor. The soybeans are harvested
with a combine, which Messrs. Strayer have found produces the best qual-
ity of seed and also minimizes loss. Soybeans are often drilled in rows
the same width as corn so that the same planting and cultivating equipment
may be utilized. Threshing may be accomplished in the grain separator
by reducing cylinder speed and employing the proper sieves..."

Soil Insecti- "The Rothamsted Experimental Station has for some
cide Study time been investigating the question of soil insecticides,"
says the Industrial Chemist (London, January). "The prob-
lem is important, not only as a routine measure but in relation to prob-
lems involved by the expansion of food production in emergency, recently
given prominence by the creation of the Food (Defence Plans) Department
of the Board of Trade. The problem is not confined to this country; the
growth of insect pests concerns the whole world. Most pests spend a
portion of their existence underground at some stage in their life cycle
and the discovery of a cheap and efficient soil insecticide is urgently
needed. A reliable technique has now been worked out and five years in-
tensive investigation is about to be started on behalf of the Agricultural
Research Council, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and a group of chem-
ical manufacturers and tar distillers. The work will cover not only the
discovery of suitable soil insecticides, but methods of application and
also the allied question of insect baits. The Experimental Station will
not concern itself with routine testing but will concentrate first with
the technique and methods which can be applied by the contributing firms
in their own laboratories to their own products."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $147\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2. D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $144\frac{1}{2}$ - $146\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $139\frac{3}{4}$ - $145\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $159\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 130- $136\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $135\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 137; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 110; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $117\frac{1}{2}$ -119; St. Louis 114; No. 3, Chi. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $49\frac{1}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 53-55; Chi. 50- $51\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 52; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218-225.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 13.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24- $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 23

Section 1

February 4, 1937

NATIONAL RESOURCES REPORTS

The National Resources Water Committee recommended yesterday a program of reservoir construction on tributaries of the Ohio River as "the most practical means of controlling the floods of the Ohio and its larger branches."

The report recommends expenditure of \$500,000 by the army engineers to continue and expand their surveys in the Ohio Basin, to be followed by construction over a period of years of fourteen reservoirs already authorized by Congress at a cost of \$85,000,000. The President also submitted the report of the National Resources Committee recommending drainage projects for the upper section of the Arkansas River and storage of flood waters along the main stream and principal tributaries to reduce the frequency of floods in bottom land and areas. (A.P.)

SOVIET SEED PURCHASE

Ontario's 12,500-bushel surplus of alfalfa seed has been bought for about \$185,000 by the Soviet Government, the Dominion Seeds Branch at Toronto reported yesterday.

The last of 25 carloads now is on its way to the Atlantic Coast for transshipment to Russia. As a result of a deal between Toronto seed companies and the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, acting for Russia, the seeds branch reported the alfalfa market "unsettled but strong". Six weeks ago it was "unsettled and weak". (Canadian Press.)

GRAIN TRADE INTERESTS

President Kenneth S. Templeton, of the Chicago Board of Trade, said night before last that members of the grain trade should help the Federal Government solve problems of crop insurance, guaranteed production costs and bills affecting processing costs. In a speech before the annual meeting of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Templeton asserted that the Chicago board's present interest lay in the commodity exchange act. (U.P.)

GOVERNMENT OVERTIME

Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee last night said he would seek legislation to assure compensatory time off for government employees, who work overtime, but he said he does not favor a law that would provide extra pay for overtime. Ramspeck said his committee probably will not take up the problem of eliminating overtime, however, until it acts on pending civil service legislation, including the bill to extend the civil service system to all executive departments. (Washington Post.)

Japanese Economics The leading article in Social Research (February) is "Japan in World Economics" by Emil Lederer. He says in part: "Looking at the future of Japanese agriculture there seems to be only one major chance of increasing the food supply. Artificial fertilizers are not yet used in quantities comparable to western countries, especially Germany, Holland and the like. Phosphoric acid is used almost as much as in England, Germany and France (16.5 kilograms per hectare) but in nitrogen and especially in potash Japan lags far behind intensive agriculture in the west. Japanese agriculture carries to the utmost limit the utilization of natural manures. While supplementation by artificial manures, particularly nitrates and potash, could very materially increase the yields, such supplementation would involve heavy imports that are economically very difficult. Under present technical conditions agriculture seems to have passed far beyond the optimal point, and perhaps it has even reached the maximum of returns. Although returns per hectare have about doubled since 1870, almost the same ratio of the population--45-50 percent--is engaged in farming. In western industrial countries, while the domestic food supply per capita of population increased, a decreasing proportion of the population was engaged in agriculture. But in Japan for some decades the same ratio of the working population was engaged in agricultural production; in other words, the increasing gross returns are due to a great extent, though not entirely, to an absolute increase in the number of people working on farms. There has been a certain increase in consumption, though far less than there has been in western countries."

Elm Disease in England "Although the oak is regarded as being the typically English tree, the elm runs it a close second as one that gives character to our countryside and it is sad to learn that the Forestry Commissioners recommend that no more elms be planted," says Wood (London, January). "There is something stately in the very name elm, aptly descriptive of the tree itself, and if all elms were to disappear from the landscape we should be artistically poorer. It is well known that these trees are subject to a disease that destroys the interior and makes them liable to be blown down. A fungus known as Graphium ulmi being the chief cause of the trouble is suspected that the beetle Scolytus acts as a carrier. So far attempts at preventing the disease have not been successful, hence the recommendation of the Forestry Commissioners. Worcestershire has suffered most acutely from the trouble, but the infection has spread into Northumberland and Westmorland. Attempts have been made to fight the disease by injecting chemicals into the affected trees, not with much success, however; but every lover of trees will hope that further experiments may prove effective."

Trade Balance The Department of Commerce reports a near balancing of exports and imports during 1936, attributable to the drought, which cut down exports, and to an increased industrial activity, which resulted in a need for raw materials. The exports were valued at \$2,453,487,000 and the imports at \$2,419,229,000, which gave an import balance of \$34,258,000, the lowest since 1895. (Press.)

Congress,
Feb. 2

The Senate continued debate on the first deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 3587, for 1937. The committee amendment to reduce the emergency relief item by \$15,000,000 with the intention of reducing the allotments to the Resettlement Administration by that amount was rejected. Subsequently, however, an amendment was adopted reducing the item by \$1,000,000, with the intention that this amount be taken from the administrative expenses of the Resettlement Administration in the District of Columbia. The Senate received a letter from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting an interim report of the Commission on fruits and vegetables--agricultural income inquiry--which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (S.Doc. 17). The House continued general debate on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, H.R. 4064, for 1937. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.J.Res. 81 to create a joint congressional committee on government organization, to fix the number of members of such committee at nine for each House; this resolution will now be sent to the President. The House received a letter from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the interim report of the commission entitled, "Interim Report on Fruits and Vegetables, Agricultural Income Inquiry" which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Stabilized
Road Bases

V. G. Gould, Iowa State Highway Commission, writes on "Stabilized Road Base Design" in Engineering News-Record (January 28). He says: "The failure in part or whole of bituminous surfaces laid in Iowa during 1930 to 1933 has been mainly responsible for the development in the last three years of stabilized base construction...The conclusions regarding the first year's work in base construction in Iowa were (1) the stabilized base courses were in general considered successful except that the depth of compacted base should be four inches instead of three, and that frost-boil treatment was required in addition to the base construction for all areas seriously affected by frost action; (2) the edge strengthened type was generally unsuccessful due to a lack of neatness in the finished work; difficulty in correcting distortions of the surfaces and of rebonding the aggregate and instability under traffic; (3) the full base type was considered as reasonably satisfactory, except that proper bonding of the aggregate was difficult once the initial bond had been broken..."

Montana
Fire Law

Judge Charles N. Bray held recently in a case in the United States district court at Missoula, Montana, that owners of land on which are slash, brush, trees, dried grass, or other natural growth, must act promptly to put out fires starting on their lands during the summer season, or compensate those authorized by the state law to put it out. The law provides that if a landowner fails or refuses to put out a fire on his property at his own expense, any local fire prevention association, the state forester, or Forest Service workers may do it and require the landowner to pay for the work done. The law holds the landowner responsible even though the fire was started by lightning, or a smoker, or in any other manner over which he had no control. He may avoid this responsibility, however, by arranging beforehand with a local fire prevention association or the Forest Service to do the work. (American Lumberman, January 30.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 148 $\frac{3}{8}$ -150 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 147 $\frac{3}{8}$ -149 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Tur.* Minneap. 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -147 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1. H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 143 $\frac{3}{4}$ -161 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 140; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 110-116; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 115; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ -51 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 54-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 51-53; St. Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222-229.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.35-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.35-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.55-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 55¢-63¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Domestic round type \$1.50-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in city markets. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 13.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.23 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.74 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 24

Section 1

February 5, 1937

LONG DROUGHT PROGRAM President Roosevelt shaped a long-term drought program yesterday to dovetail with the vast public works and flood control plans he recently handed Congress. Before him were detailed recommendations of federal experts who have been seeking means to prevent future disasters like the 1934 and 1936 droughts on the Great Plains. Administration planners who framed the report said it would take 20 to 25 years to carry out the program in the area which stretches from the Canadian border to Texas, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Mississippi. (A.P.)

URGES FARM OWNERSHIP Legislation to "establish the future agricultural prosperity of the national on a safe foundation" through increasing farm ownership was recommended in a report considered yesterday by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, says a Nashville report by the Associated Press. The report, prepared after a three-year study of the South's farm tenancy and sharecropping problems, approved in principle the \$500,000,000 Jones-Bankhead bill, now before Congressional committees. A number of changes in the bill were suggested and the report asked that the association's Committee for Increased Farm Ownership have opportunity to appear at congressional hearings to express their views. (A.P.)

TOBACCO RECEIPTS Cigars, cigarettes and other forms of tobacco yielded the government \$536,102,850 in internal revenue collections during the calendar year 1936, the Treasury announced yesterday. This compared with \$478,367,718 in 1935 and the low of \$387,271,269 in 1932. Collections from tobacco receipts were the highest on record, even exceeding the peak prosperity years of 1928 and 1929, the Internal Revenue Bureau said. The total collection of internal revenue from all sources in 1936 amounted to \$3,787,336,000, compared with \$3,359,229,745 for 1935. (Press.)

NEW YORK MILK CONTROL LAW Demands for "teeth" in the New York Milk Control Law provided a common meeting ground yesterday for opponents and proponents of the law as they voiced their opinions before a fourteen-member joint legislative committee in a public hearing at Rochester. The committee was told that "chiseling" was undermining the milk business and that the failure to include adequate enforcement methods in the law was responsible for this condition. Farmers, dealers and others who spoke appeared in general agreement on this. (New York Times.)

Biennial Apple Bearing "In these days of planned production a uniform output is the ideal, whether it be motor cars or apples," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, January 16). "...Nature's method of supply permits violent and irregular fluctuations from year to year, complicated still further, in some fruit trees, by a biennial cycle of low and high output...In these days of quotas and cold storage, prices in a year of plenty do not necessarily balance those in a season of scarcity. Any investigation which has as its aim the elimination of seasonal fluctuation in the yield of fruit will interest both growers and gardeners. In a recent paper from East Malling Research Station, the factors governing the biennial bearing of apple trees are discussed...The best results were obtained by punishing the trees when they had committed the crime of producing a poor crop...Blossom was removed from the trees in a year when they should have borne a large crop...Trees which, before stripping, were in step with untreated trees, were, after stripping, out of step. They bore large crops when the control trees gave a low yield, while in the next season the position was reversed...These investigations show that we do not lack means to control biennial bearing. We can eschew, so far as we are able, those varieties which do not crop regularly every season. If we already possess trees with biennial tendencies, there are two lines of attack. We can try the effect of spur pruning or partial stripping. If these methods are of no avail it may be possible to grass down the trees and apply, with judgment, nitrogenous fertilizers. As these researches have shown that apple varieties are individualistic in their behavior we must not be surprised if often we fail..."

Yellow Corn Varieties "Four new yellow corn varieties, Yellow Surecropper, Golden Thomas, Yellow Tuxpan and Golden June are now available to farmers who wish to replace their old adapted white varieties with yellow corn of a high vitamin potency," says A. D. Jackson of the Texas Experiment Station in the Grain Dealers Journal (January 27). "A 10-year breeding program at the Texas Experiment Station designed to introduce yellow color into well established and productive white Texas varieties is nearing completion and seed of the new yellow types is now available to farmers through seed growers and seedsmen...Until the yellow color was bred into Surecropper and other popular varieties of white corn, there were no varieties of yellow corn available in the state that would yield as well as white corn, except on the fertile soils of central Texas. In fact, the records show that the best white corn varieties yielded about 12 percent more than the best of the old yellow varieties and since the high yielding strains of white corn have had the yellow character bred into them with a resulting yellow grain rich in vitamin A, the farmer is able to produce as high yields of yellow corn as he can of white."

Matanuska Colony Matanuska colonists received notice recently from the Alaska Rehabilitation Corporation they are going on a cash basis. The new system is founded on the "no work, no eat" principle. Ross L. Sheely, manager of the corporation, wrote all colonists that a work-credit scheme will replace the present arrangement under which subsistence is provided on credit. He said the new system was started to encourage the colonists to clear land and erect buildings, work for which they would be paid. (A.P.)

Congress, The Senate passed the first deficiency appropriation
Feb. 3 bill for 1937 (H.R. 3587). As passed, this bill contains
 an item of \$789,000,000 for emergency relief, an item of
\$2,045,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and an item of \$100,-
000 for enforcement of the commodity exchange act. Pursuant to the pro-
visions of H.J.Res. 81 to create a joint congressional committee on govern-
ment organization, which was approved by the President earlier in the day
(Now Pub.Res. 4) the following were appointed members of the committee on
the part of the Senate: Senators Robinson, Byrnes, Byrd, O'Mahoney, Barkley,
Harrison, McNary, Townsend and Norris. Both Houses received a message
from the President (and accompanying papers) regarding a long-range plan
for public works (H.Doc. 140). The message was printed in the Record.
Both Houses also received a message from the President transmitting a
report from the Secretary of State recommending legislation to authorize
an appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses of participation by the United
States in the Eleventh International Dairy Congress, to be held in Ber-
lin, Germany, in August 1937. The House passed the independent offices
appropriation bill (H.R. 4064) for 1938. The House received a letter from
the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the draft of a proposed
amendment to the act approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 487) to authorize
certain officers and employees to administer oaths to expense accounts;
referred Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

Frozen Food Donald K. Tressler, author of "Frozen Fruits and Vege-
Future tables" in the Fruit Products Journal (January) says in part:
 "When the distribution of frozen foods becomes more general,
the food habits of this and other countries will change rapidly. The
people of small towns where ocean fish are not now available will begin
eating frozen seafoods. An important industry engaged in the freezing
of tropical fruits and vegetables will spring up. Frozen mangoes, avo-
cadoes, dates, persimmons, papayas and many other tropical and semi-
tropical fruits which cannot now be kept long in the fresh state, will
be sold in steadily increasing quantities as the people of the temperate
zones get to know them. These frozen tropical fruits will also be util-
ized for the making of fruit ice creams and ice cream sauces. On the
other hand, the vegetables grown only in cool climates, e.g., broccoli,
cauliflower, peas, spinach, etc., will be frozen and marketed in increas-
ingly large quantities to the peoples of the semi-tropical and tropical
regions. As the demand for frozen fruits and vegetables grows, processes
of freezing many other vegetables will be worked out. Frozen nectarines,
plums, beets, new potatoes, sauerkraut, Brussels sprouts and many other
frozen fruits and vegetables now now offered will be added to the list of
products. In addition, mixed vegetables such as soccotash will be offered.
At present only a few mechanical refrigerators have one or more compart-
ments for the holding of frozen foods. When the use of these foods be-
come general, household refrigerators will all require large compartments
maintained at 10 degrees F. or below for the storage of a reserve supply
of frozen foods."

Cuban Sugar Cuban shipments of raw sugar to the United States in
 the period January 1 to 30 aggregated 178,571 long tons,
raw value, against 113,212 tons for the same period in 1936, an increase
of 57.9 percent, Lamborn's Sugar News announced. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.15-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 147 $\frac{7}{8}$ -149 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 146 $\frac{7}{8}$ -148 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -147 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 143 $\frac{3}{4}$ -161 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 134-140 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143; No. 1 W.Th. Portland 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $\frac{5}{8}$ -114 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-121 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{8}$ -50 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 54-57; Chi. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 220-227.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in city markets. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 54¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-80¢ in cumsuming centers; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.85 in New York.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 13.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.36 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 22-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. ~~35~~

Section 1.

February 8, 1937

U.S. PHILIPPINE The Tariff Commission reported yesterday trade agree-
TRADE PLAN ments with foreign nations stand in the way of a prefer-
 ential tariff arrangement with the Philippines, but
pointed to a way out. The commercial treaties, the commission said in a
detailed survey of United States-Philippine trade, are subject to termina-
tion not later than 1941, whereas the Philippines under existing legisla-
tion are not to be independent until 1946. "The United States, therefore,
could probably renew the agreements on condition that the various foreign
governments recognize that the Philippines would be exempt from the pro-
visions of the 'most favored nation' clause," said the commission. (A.P.)

BRITISH Alarmed by a huge increase in imports of Japanese
COTTON cotton goods, which, it is declared, are being finished
 in Lancashire and reshipped to the British dominions as
British products, Lancashire Members of Parliament are pressing the
government to confine the definition of British cotton to "fabrics spun,
woven and processed in the United Kingdom," says a London wireless to the
New York Times. The Board of Trade, it is said, has endeavored to allay
the storm by promising an inquiry.

CALVES GO A Lima, Peru, cable to the New York Times says nine
BY PLANE 2-month-old pedigreed bull calves were carried Friday
 from Lima to Cajamarca by plane. They were wrapped in
burlap sacking for the journey. The total load was 1,050 pounds and the
maximum altitude on the trip 14,000 feet. The flight from Trujillo to
Cajamarca was made in forty-five minutes. The plane returned to Trujillo
in thirty minutes.

ALBERTA The most serious livestock crisis in thirty years
STOCK DAMAGE was reported Saturday night by Southern Alberta ranch-
 ers as a result of forty-five days of unbroken winter.
Some ranchers listed cattle losses of 22 per cent, chiefly breeding
stock, since surplus cattle was sold last Fall because of the feed short-
age. Feed reserves also are now down to a dangerous level. Horses were
reported dying in many areas. Sheep ranchers have lost many old ewes and
feared their losses might be heavier. There has been heavy snowfall and
sub-zero temperatures prevailed for more than a month. (A. P.)

Congress, On February 4 the House debated H.J.Res. 96 to extend
 Feb. 4, 5 the authority of the President under section 350 of the
 Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (authorizing reciprocal trade
 agreements). The House received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agri-
 culture transmitting a proposed bill to be approved by Congress for the re-
 lief of W. R. Fuchs, former disbursing officer of the Department of Agri-
 culture; referred Committee on Claims. Messrs. Buchanan, Taylor of Colorado,
 Woodrum, Taber and Bacon were appointed House conferees on the first defi-
 ciency/appropriation bill (H.R. 3587) for 1937. The Committee on Expenditures in the
 Executive Departments reported out without amendment H.R. 146 to require
 contractors on public building projects to name their subcontractors, ma-
 terial men and supply men and for other purposes (H.Rept. 178). On Febru-
 ary 5 both Houses received a message from the President (H.Doc. 142) on
 reorganization of the judicial branch of the government, which was printed
 in the Record. Messrs. Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden and Hale were ap-
 pointed Senate conferees on the first deficiency appropriation bill (H.R.
 3587) for 1937. The House continued debate on H.J.Res. 96 to extend the
 authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as
 amended (authorizing reciprocal trade agreements). The conference report
 on the first deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 3587) for 1937 was sub-
 mitted to the House. The item for emergency relief remains at the Senate
 figure of \$789,000,000. The two items for the Department of Agriculture
 (\$2,045,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$100,000 for en-
 forcement of the commodity exchange act) were not subject to conference and
 remain unchanged. Messrs. Buchanan, Cochran, Warren, Vinson of Kentucky,
 Robinson of Utah, Mead, Kniffen, Taber and Gifford were appointed members
 of the joint committee on government organization, pursuant to the provi-
 sions of Public Resolution No. 4, 75th Congress.

Alligator Male alligators are being made into feminine sarrians
 Sex Studies by two scientists at the University of Rochester. How the
 transformation, which the scientists term "development of
 egg-laying organs", is accomplished, will be told when the Rochester chap-
 ter of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity, puts on its annual exhi-
 bition February 22. The work of Dr. Robert K. Burns, Jr., and Thomas R.
 Forbes parallels the studies of Dr. Benjamin H. Willier, professor of zool-
 ogy in the College of Arts and Sciences, who, by injecting theelin into
 the shells of incubating eggs has caused all eggs in a given hatch to pro-
 duce female chicks. Use of a male hormone reverses this process. (New York
 Times.)

Sears Roebuck Sears, Roebuck & Company's gross sales for the fiscal
 Sales Record year which ended January 29 broke all company records.
 Sales for the period January 30, 1936, to January 29, 1937,
 totaled \$526,292,136, an increase of 26.2 percent compared with the previ-
 ous year.

No Bank No failures marred the record of our national banks in
 Failures the fiscal year ended on October 31, 1936, J.F.T. O'Connor,
 Controller of the Currency, announced in his annual report
 yesterday. This was the first such unblemished 12 months in 55 years. The
 last national bank to close its doors was the Commercial National Bank of
 Bradford, Pa., failing on September 30, 1935. (Press.)

Refrigeration for Veneer "The manufacture of British veneered products is the latest industrial application of refrigeration, in connection with the assembling of veneer patterns on to plywood," says Cold Storage (January 21, London). "The plywood backing is passed through a machine which glues it on one side. The veneer pattern is then placed on the glued plywood and the whole is put into a large press. This press is specially constructed of a number of hollow plates through which both hot and refrigerated water can be circulated. When the panels are first placed in it, hot water is pumped into the plates to maintain the glue 'tacky'. The press is then closed. It has about 20 pressing plates in all and presses a large number of panels at a time. Pressure having been applied, the hot water is replaced by ice cold water, which quickly sets the glue. The panels are then taken out of the press with the veneer firmly glued to the plywood backing. The process takes about 10 minutes and replaces an old process requiring about four hours, which employed hot zinc plates and relied upon natural cooling to set the glue."

Fertilizer for Wheat Average fertilizer application on wheat in Ohio--175 pounds to the acre--could be doubled with profit. This is revealed by fertilizer experiments carried on since 1928 on experiment farms in 10 scattered Ohio counties. In all these tests a 2-14-4 fertilizer has been applied to wheat, the acre rate being 425 pounds in nine counties and 360 pounds in one county. As an average for all counties, the fertilizer treatment has increased the yield of wheat over non-fertilized plots by 14.9 bushels an acre. The fertilizer has also given an additional benefit on the clover following the wheat, the average gain in clover being 1,300 pounds of hay. Farm crops specialists at Ohio Experiment Station say the 175-pound per acre average fertilizer application on wheat in Ohio would be expected to add seven bushels to the acre yield in an average season. (Farm Journal, January.)

Milk Irradiation Method Because of the increased use of irradiated fluid and evaporated milk, experimenters in the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin have been seeking to improve the process and apparatus employed in increasing the vitamin D content of milk, says a Madison report in the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (January 27). A successful procedure for making such measurement has now been devised by H. H. Beck, K. G. Weckel and H. C. Jackson, of the dairy staff of the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Alumni Research Foundation. The method is to project a very narrow beam of light on to the metal surface of the irradiation apparatus at an angle incidence of 45 degrees and the reflected beam is measured. A film of milk is then allowed to run over the apparatus and the change in the position of the reflected beams are parallel, the distance between them can be determined and this makes it possible to calculate the thickness of the film by applying principles of geometry. The use of the new light beam reflecting method for measuring the thickness of films has permitted workers at the university to determine the relationship between the physical properties of flowing films and the effectiveness of ultra violet radiation.

Forestry School "...Objection has been voiced against the increasing
Standards demands made by the Forest Service for a higher standard
 of education by students seeking to enter the service,"
says an editorial in The Timberman (January). "The argument is advanced
that the present curriculum in the forestry schools does not provide for
the vocational training demanded by the Forest Service. This is doubtless
true; but it is to the credit of the Forest Service that its standards
require a steadily increasing technical and scientific knowledge on the
part of applicants. The science of fire suppression and control, for ex-
ample, has steadily moved forward. Weather prognostications and baromet-
rical forecasts are now an accepted part of forest fire prevention. To
assume that the Forest Service practices must not keep pace with success-
ful progress in order that forestry graduates without the necessary quali-
fications, may be eligible for employment is of course untenable and il-
logical. As a suggestion, it might be a good idea to call conferences
in the various states and provinces of the managers and superintendents
in the logging, lumber, plywood, seasoning and pulp industries and ascer-
tain the type of training which would best fit men studying in the forestry
schools, to enter the branches of the industry."

Natural Plant Maurice Copisarow, Research Laboratory, Manchester,
Protection England, in a letter to Science (January 29) discusses the
 protection of plants and says that greater stress on the
augmentation of the plant's natural means of protection might perhaps les-
sen the recourse to artificial protective means. "From the work of Green-
bank on the inhibition of rancidity in fats and oils (with a possible
extension to cereals) by maleic acid and that of Copisarow on (a) the
bactericidal and fungicidal properties of maleic acid, (b) the close chem-
ical and physiological resemblance, if not identity, of maleic acid with
the natural inhibitor--'blastokolin'--present in fruits and vegetables
and (c) the probable transition of this inhibitor into the natural ac-
celerator (ethylene), a transformation marking the ripening stage in fruit
development and expressed chemically by the degradation of maleic acid
to ethylene and carbon dioxide--it appears that the substitution of the
poison sprayers by the natural inhibitor may constitute a practical means
of assisting the plant's self-protection. As in the case of stored fruit
and vegetables, spraying with a solution or emulsion of maleic acid in
etheral oil, paraffin, solvent naphtha or some other suitable medium may
perhaps be found effective for such plant treatment. The application of
maleic acid may extend not only to bacteria and fungi, but also to insects
in the early stages of their metamorphosis. Again the presence of the
inhibitor in seeds and its ready diffusion in an aqueous medium suggests
the possibility of treating the seeds with maleic acid as an anti-virus
measure..."

Textile The Governing Body of the International Labor Office
Conference has named a delegation of nine members to represent it at
 the textile conference to be held in Washington early in
April, says a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. The delegation in-
cludes three government, three employer and three worker representatives
in the Governing Body.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

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February 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $149\frac{1}{2}$ - $151\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{2}$ - $150\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 143-149; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 145-163; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $135-141\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $136\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 141 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111-116; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-121; St. Louis $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $111-112\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 115; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $7/8$ -50 $7/8$; K.C. 54-56; Chi. $51-52\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 84-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222-229.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15.50-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in terminal markets. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.97 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.70 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{4}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 26

Section 1

February 9, 1937

SMALL HOME BUILDING

The first step in coordinating the activity of units in the small home building field was taken yesterday at a meeting of more than 70 representatives of building material and home products industries. The meeting was called by Dr. Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association to develop cooperation in the construction of 1,000 small home units in 1,000 communities to show that it is possible to build attractive, comfortable homes in a price range of \$2,000 to \$4,500. (Washington Post.)

GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE BARGAIN

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Russia apparently has found a painful fashion of demonstrating to the Reich her displeasure with the Berlin government's worldwide anti-Soviet campaign. She is not delivering the raw materials Germany expected to receive through the 1936 trade agreement and a 200,000-000-mark credit in 1935. The Russians have suddenly discovered all manner of obstacles to delivering the promised goods. On the other hand, they have continued to buy German machinery on credit. Now the Germans, it is reported, have warned Moscow to keep its side of the bargain and make the raw materials deliveries or the credit will not be renewed at the end of this year. Such a move comes near to a breach in commercial relations.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

The newsprint industry is using up Canada's wealth of forests "at a prodigious rate" and getting little for it beyond wages for the industry's workers, Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, said yesterday. "The Canadian mills during the last five years of selling newsprint at a loss have consumed at least 4,000 square miles of forest, equivalent to a strip 12 miles wide, stretching from Montreal to Toronto," Mr. Vining said. "The newsprint industry in 1936 "had a record high in tonnage production but a record low in price," Mr. Vining continued. "Last month's returns of shipments show a gain over last January of 25 percent and it seems safe to predict that 1937 means a new high record in tonnage production..." (Canadian Press.)

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of Canadian wheat in the 12 months to January 31, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday, amounted to 245,273,237 bushels, valued at \$232,390,627, against 167,849,765 at \$139,384,702 in the preceding 12 months. (Canadian Press.)

Salts in C. T. Gregory, Purdue University Extension Service,
Greenhouse is author of "Excess Soluble Salts in Greenhouse Soils"
Soils in Better Crops with Plant Food (January). The conclud-
 ing paragraph says: "Excess soluble salts are far more
common in greenhouses than growers have suspected. Symptoms may be mis-
taken for deficient nitrates, potash deficiency and iron deficiency. The
Thornton plant tissue test can be used as the first test for this trouble.
Plants so affected will ordinarily be filled with nitrates, phosphates,
and potash--but particularly nitrates. When plants have the appearance
of needing plant foods and yet show an abundance in the tissues, the
presence of soluble salts should be suspected."

Increased More farms were purchased from the federal land banks
Farm Sales in 1936 than in any previous year of the banks' history,
 according to a statement by Governor Myers of the Farm
Credit Administration. Exceeding 1935 figures by more than 50 percent,
the 12 banks sold from their accumulated holdings over 15,000 farm proper-
ties at a selling price of \$35,200,000 compared with 9,700 for \$28,100,000
in 1935. The sales price in relation to carrying value increased from 100.6
percent in 1935 to 100.9 percent last year. Approximately 75 percent of
the farms sold by the land banks last year were bought by farm operators.
(FCA, No. 8-72.)

Measuring Because of the increased use of irradiated fluid and
Milk Film evaporated milk, experimenters in the dairy department of
 the University of Wisconsin have been seeking to improve
the process and apparatus employed in increasing the vitamin D content of
milk, says a Madison report in the American Creamery and Poultry Produce
Review (January 27). A successful procedure for making such measurement
has now been devised by H. H. Beck, K. G. Weckel and H. C. Jackson, of
the dairy staff of the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the
Alumni Research Foundation. The method is to project a very narrow beam
of light on to the metal surface of the irradiation apparatus at an angle
incidence of 45 degrees and the reflected beam is measured. A film of milk
is then allowed to run over the apparatus and the change in the position
of the reflected beam is measured. Since the two reflected beams are paral-
lel, the distance between them can be determined and this makes it possible
to calculate the thickness of the film by applying principles of geometry.

Phosphate An investment for superphosphate equivalent to \$1.65
for Pasture an acre per year over the past 6 years has resulted in an
 average increase of about 950 pounds of dry matter per acre
of pasturage for a group of farmers cooperating with D. R. Dodd, Ohio
Experiment Station. In addition to the increased yield there was an im-
provement in quality; the white clover content was changed from 14 percent
to 24 percent and weed content was reduced from 24.5 percent to 13.5 per-
cent. Lime has been the first requirement for improvement where the soil
was too acid for white clover. The fertilizer application has produced
results which spread over a number of years. The maximum increase, an
average of 1,313 pounds, was secured the third year after treatment. Best
results have been secured by applying about 400 pounds of superphosphate
per acre. (Ohio Farmer, Jan. 30.)

Quail in Georgia "Quail, for the first time in history, were released this year by the State Game and Fish Department in Georgia," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (January). "And these were state-raised quail, produced on the state game farm in De Kalb County. Fifty pairs were released through the sportsmen of the Polk County Game Protective Club and Floyd County Game Protective Association. The release is described as laying the cornerstone of a great game replenishing program, leading to the eventual realization of the state department's dream of a Georgia hunting paradise. The birds will be given full protection during the shooting season this year in order to bring them through the winter in fine shape for the breeding season next spring. It is obvious that the Georgia Game and Fish Department realizes that it is impossible for them or for any state department to produce on a game farm shooting stock for the public. State game farms can be expected to produce but breeding stock alone. This breeding stock when released in the wild must be relied upon to produce a shooting stock at a more reasonable cost. Released birds must be protected for at least one year in order to give them an opportunity to increase and multiply and reduce the state's per head investment in them."

Farm Management "The Extension Service of Texas has entered a field Demonstrations which has long needed cultivation, that of actual demonstrations of farm management," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (February 1). "Plans have been made to have at least one farm demonstration in every county in the state served by a county agent. All of the demonstrations will be under the supervision of S. A. McMillan, economist in farm management. The plan contemplates demonstrations on a farm-wide basis, taking into consideration all phases of agriculture peculiar to that section of the country and to all fields of home improvement. The plan contemplates developing a practical system of farm management that will insure the farmer a comfortable living and lead towards economic security. Farm and Ranch is gratified to learn that farm management will be stressed and that the demonstrations will be practical and serve as a guide to other farmers in the same section of the state. We have needed such work for a long time and it has often been suggested. Now that a start is to be made, the movement should receive the cooperation and encouragement of every one interested in the development of agriculture in the Southwest..."

Beet Harvesting "Of interest to all sugar beet growers is the recent Machine development of a machine that successfully harvests sugar beets," says J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (February). "Agricultural engineers of the University of California and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who have been cooperating in the development of better sugar beet machinery, report a very creditable job was done by this new harvester in recent trials in California. The machine, pulled by a tractor, straddles the rows, digging the beets as it goes along and placing them on an endless belt arrangement. Another part cuts off the tops and delivers the beets in piles in the field, where they can be readily picked up. Topping the beets was comparable to that of hand labor and losses from failure to top some of the smaller beets was too low to be considered serious. The average loss was 2 1/2 percent...The engineers are planning to try out a double-row machine and drive a truck alongside it to receive the beets so that there will be no human handling necessary."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 153 $\frac{3}{8}$ -155 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 152 $\frac{3}{8}$ -154 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 146-152; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 148-160; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -143 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 139-142 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 117; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111 $\frac{7}{8}$ -116 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115; St. Louis 114-116 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 55-57; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53; No. 2, white oats, St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 128-135; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 223-230.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 66¢-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 70¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.60-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch/minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.45 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.66 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.61 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 27

Section 1

February 10, 1937

REGIONAL PLANNING

A program aiming to bring all national planning for control of floods and conservation of natural resources into one organization, based on eight regional boards, will be submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt with a recommendation that it be enacted into law at this session, the President said yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt outlined his ideas informally at a press conference. With his basic ideas already formulated, he stipulated that all improvements dealing with natural resources should be financed out of the \$500,000,000 which he proposed be set aside annually for all types of public works. (Press.)

FARM PROGRAM ENDORSED

National farm leaders concluded a two-day meeting in Washington last night with indorsement of the ever normal granary as the permanent federal farm program, but demanded it be backed by "approximate parity" values in commodity loans and insured by a crop control device against the granary's overflow. They then chose a committee of five to remain in Washington to shape the program in conference with congressional leaders, and adjourned. (Washington Post.)

RAILROAD HAUL CLAUSE OPPOSED

The Interstate Commerce Commission went on record yesterday as opposed to repeal of the "long-and-short-haul" clause of the interstate commerce act regulating railroad rates. Joseph B. Eastman, member of the commission and chairman of its legislative committee, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee at a hearing on the Pettengill repeal bill he had been authorized to express the regulatory body's disapproval. (A.P.)

CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service of the United States has emerged from the era of patronage, Leonard White, United States Civil Service Commissioner, asserted in an address last night, as the second lecturer in the series "The Political Institutions of the United States," a lecture course which has been arranged by American University. He stated the American Civil Service had become "in most respects an effective instrument for the execution of a rapidly developing policy of social legislation." "The scope of its functions," he declared, "resembles that of the highly developed European countries, but in its organization it is not so highly centralized as is usually the case on the European continent. In this respect the United States resembles the British Civil Service rather than the French, German or Italian." (Washington Post.)

"Soybean
Taster"

"Chief soybean taster is the title which Miss Sybil Woodruff, foods chief of the home economics department at the University of Illinois, has earned for herself by virtue of her activities during the past three years," says the Forecast (February). "During this period Miss Woodruff and her assistants have tested 275 varieties of soybeans in the fresh, green state and have found only six of these varieties to be palatable and pleasing in appearance after cooking. These beans have all been grown on the university farm as part of a program to boost the use of soybeans as a vegetable food. At present the soybean is mainly utilized for industrial purposes. Soybean flour, prepared from the mature or dry bean, is also being used extensively in making bread for those allergic to wheat flour. Some bakers are using about 15 percent of soybean flour in ordinary bread made of wheat flour because it produces a better crust and a superior toast. The 'tasting' season in the university kitchen laboratories commences late in August and lasts for about a month, the period during which the pods and beans are green. They are hulled and cooked in salted water and served much like green peas or lima beans..."

Canadian
Research

Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (January) in an editorial on fields of research in Canada, says in part: "...Presumably there should be a relationship between the plan of chemistry in every university and some special field of Canadian service. One of the great difficulties has been that insufficient contact existed between university staffs and Canadian resources and industries. To a degree, industrial chemical and chemical engineering research at universities needs a constant measure of the same type of guidance. So frequently the fact is overlooked that the greatest men in science simply started in on the problems lying at their very door. The basis of their curiosity in most cases was a considerable economic interest...No matter how skilled any individual or group may be in the technique of research, there is no text that describes the unknown or advises where the key lies hidden. At this stage, Canada particularly needs men in our universities and public research institutions, who are prepared to insist at all times that new work be studied from the standpoint of its relationship to the economic and natural resources of the country."

Agricultural
Machinery

R. K. O'Hara, author of "This Mechanized Farm Age" in Banking (February) says: "...Reflecting the improvement in the position of the farmer, sales of agricultural machinery have shown substantial recovery in the last four years. Trade estimates place the value of total farm equipment production at \$450,000,000 in 1936, despite the efforts of the drought in the summer months, which curtailed sales in some sections of the country, especially the Northwest. This figure would be a 35 percent increase over the Bureau of Census estimate of \$333,332,070 for 1935, which in turn was an 85 percent increase over the \$180,000,000 estimate for 1934. If the 1936 estimate is realized, it will be 3.9 times the 1932 estimated figure of \$116,000,000 and will be 74 percent of the peak year 1929 when the value of farm equipment production reached \$606,622,000. Obviously, the farm implement industry has had substantial improvement from the depression low and is approaching its pre-depression levels..."

Congress, Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the
 Feb. 8 first deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 3587) for 1937;
 this bill will now be sent to the President. Senator La
 Follette was appointed to the joint and select committee on government
 organization to fill the vacancy caused by the declaration of Senator
 Norris.

Forkless . "Pitchforks and perspiration have always entered
 Haymaking prominently into haymaking, but both may be done away with
 by using a new hay harvester that is now on the market,"
 says Floyd Duffee of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in Country
 Gentleman (February). "This machine picks the hay up out of the windrow,
 chops it and then delivers it into a tight box on a wagon trailed behind
 the harvester. Next the load is hauled home and the chopped hay dumped
 into a blower that puts it into the mow or silo. The harvester has a
 pickup five feet wide, with stiff wire fingers to lift the hay to the
 feed table. The cutter is of standard ensilage-cutter design. Working
 parts are shear-pinned to prevent damage in case a stone happens to be
 picked up along with the hay. Two air-tire wheels carry the 2650-pound
 machine. The drive is operated by power takeoff from a two or three plow
 tractor. One man can handle both tractor and harvester...Although the
 harvester now on the market is intended to be used only with the hay crop,
 trials made with similar experimental machines at the University of Wis-
 consin since 1927 have shown they can with slight additional expense be
 adapted for making corn silage..."

Strip Cropping "Earl Brown, Fremont County, Iowa...practices strip
 Across Slopes cropping across slopes," says George McKinney, in Capper's
 Farmer (January). "Thus he arrests damage from erosion.
 On the brow of one field where the slope is both north and to the south-
 west he had last season 30 acres of corn and 8 acres of soybeans. Immedi-
 ately below were 10 acres of oats and below that 15 acres of sweet corn.
 Diagonally across the ends of these tracts is a draw which slopes south-
 westward. This draw normally received runoff water from a considerable
 portion of two slopes, his farmstead and lots to the northwest and the
 stripped field on the other side. This draw of about 4 acres is set to
 alfalfa. 'I've been contouring and strip cropping about 15 years,' he
 explained. 'Before I started there were some ditches and gullies on the
 slope. But they no longer give any trouble. Not a great deal of water
 is lost with strips of different kinds of crops to check it. Yields have
 been increasing steadily since I adopted the practice. I've shucked as
 little as 20 bushels of corn to the acre on land from which now I expect
 50 bushels in a normal season. The average increase for all crops has
 been 50 percent. Slopes yield as much as the level land...'"

U.S.-Brazil Brazil planned the creation of a "good neighbor com-
 Trade mittee" to foster trade between the United States and
 Brazil, says a Rio de Janeiro report by the Associated
 Press. Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa said that plans were being
 made to name Brazilian members of the committee, suggested by President
 Getulio Vargas in a talk in December with Assistant Secretary of State
 Sumner Welles, to study ways of improving trade relations.

February 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.15-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 153-155; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 152-154; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -151 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ -159 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 137-143 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142; St. Louis 142 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 117; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. 113-115 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 114-115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ -51 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 128-135; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 224-232.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.65-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.75-\$2.80 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1 in consuming cents; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.15 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes 75¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.65 in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 9 of the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close of the ten markets to 12.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.66 cents. Holiday in New Orleans.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 28

Section 1

February 11, 1937

GREAT PLAINS DROUGHT CONTROL A gigantic program designed to make over lands in ten states and help 4,000,000 persons to escape the scourge of dust storms, with their consequent ruin of the nation's granary lands, was urged on Congress by President Roosevelt yesterday. With a report of his Great Plains committee mapping the strategy of a war for a "new economy" for the arid areas of the Great Plains States, the President sent a message declaring that the drought and dust storm problems could be solved, but that "the solution would take time". He said the program should be adopted and put into effect without undue delay. (Press.)

NICARAGUA COTTON CROP A Managua cable to the New York Times says Nicaragua's cotton crop which is now being sold is the largest in its history. United States cotton experts will plant the country's largest acreage this year on the flat plains near Leon. They say the region selected is the largest and best in Central America and that the use of modern machinery will produce as much cotton with twenty men as is produced by 3,000 men now employed on the various small plantations.

"MARRIAGE CLAUSE" REPEAL FAVORED The Celler bill to repeal section 213 of the economy act, known as the "marriage clause", was favorably reported to the House yesterday along with two other bills by the Civil Service committee. The measure carries amendments prohibiting the appointment of anyone to a government job if he has a relative in the service, providing the combined salaries of the respective jobs exceeds \$4,000 a year. The amendment would not affect persons now in the government service. (Washington Post.)

FLOOD CONTROL BILL INTRODUCED A flood control bill which would create seven river authorities was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Bulkley of Ohio and Barkley of Kentucky. These authorities would be authorized to erect, maintain and operate dams, reservoirs, canals and other works necessary to the control of the "destructive" flood waters of the rivers in the United States to improve the navigability of such rivers, to direct reforestation and conservation of natural resources and to set aside marginal lands for timber, national parks, wild game preserves, recreational and other purposes. (Press.)

Forestry
Schools

Cedric H. Guise, Cornell University, writing in the Journal of Forestry (January) says that at several forestry schools "definite provision has been made during the past year for the offering of work in the fields of game management, conservation and recreation. Montana reports opportunities for specialization in wildlife management; the major field is in forestry with a minor in wildlife. About 40 hours will be spent in studies in the department of zoology and an additional 10 hours in applied zoology given in the school of forestry. Oregon State College reports that for the first time an undergraduate option in forest recreation is being initiated, a program of study designed to fit men for the management of forest lands for recreational purposes. The University of Maine states that, during the past year, a special curriculum in wildlife conservation has been developed as a subcurriculum in the department of forestry, an arrangement made possible by an agreement between the Federal Government, the American Wildlife Institute and the State Fish and Game Department. Instruction in wildlife management is also provided at Utah. Several courses in game management are also being offered for students in forestry and range management at the State College of Washington..."

Oil From
Pecans

University of Georgia scientists have announced that oil made from pecans makes an "exceptionally fine salad oil," is satisfactory for cooking and becomes only slightly rancid after ten months exposure to room temperature. Dr. T. H. McHatton, head of the Department of Horticulture, says there is no immediately commercial interest in production of pecan oil and pecan meal. Even in a crude state, he said, pecan meal probably would make an excellent breakfast food and might, with refining, be used in cakes, cookies, biscuits and muffins. (A.P.)

Phenothiazine
for Moths

"Phenothiazine, tested for the second season in moth control experiments in the Yakima Valley, has proved to be the most effective material used so far, according to E. J. Newcomer, United States entomologist stationed at Yakima," says the Washington Farmer (February 4). "Much more work with the organic chemical will be necessary before definite recommendations can be made regarding it, Mr. Newcomer said. It shows less wormy fruit than lead arsenate and only one-tenth as many stings. It washes off easily. On the other side of the ledger, it is said to reduce slightly the color of apples and the men who applied it said that it caused a burning of the skin similar to a moderately severe sunburn."

Wool Marketing
Development

"A new development in western wool marketing, which appears to have given satisfaction to a number of Wyoming growers and promises to expand, is reported by J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association," reports O. A. Fitzgerald, University of Idaho, in Country Gentleman (February). "It is an amplification of the old consignment method of selling and gives the grower the authority and responsibility in selling he long has sought. Under the new method a grower sends to a wool dealer of his choice, at Boston or other central market, sample bags of his clip. Usually the

grower sends about 5 percent of the clip as a sample. This furnishes sufficient wool for a mill buyer to make a careful examination and is much more satisfactory than the old method of attempting to pick a few hand samples to represent a large clip...Concerns are reported doing this sample bag selling on a commission of a half to one cent a pound. The adequate samples enable them to present the merits of a substantial clip without facing the problem and cost of storage of a large tonnage of wool. Growers are gratified because they have more authority as to price than they had under a system in which the wool is consigned outright with the selling concern having full power to act."

Congress, By a vote of 285 to 101, the House passed without
Feb. 9 amendment H.J. Res. 96 to extend the authority of the
President under section 350 of the tariff act of 1930, as
amended. This joint resolution extends the authority of the President to
enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations. The House
Committee on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment H.J. Res. 193
to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of participation by the
United States in the Eleventh International Dairy Congress, Berlin, Ger-
many, in 1937 (H.Rept. 211).

Guernsey A new world record Guernsey cow over all ages,
World 6-year-old Cathedral Rosalie bred and tested by H. H.
Record Buckley, New York, has just made 23,714.5 pounds milk
and 1,213.1 pounds fat in a 365-day test, according to
Karl B. Musser, secretary American Guernsey Cattle Club. The new cham-
pion is a great granddaughter of the world record cow, May Rilma, that
in 1914-15 held the world record over all breeds and was one of the first
cows to produce over 1,000 pounds fat in a year. Rosalie's butterfat pro-
duction for the year equaled eight average dairy cows in the United States.
The 11,030 quarts of milk she produced sold at retail, returning the farm
\$1,440.898, while the cost of her feed approximated \$350 for the year.
She consumed about 114 pounds of feed per day. Of this, 50 pounds were
cut beets, 25 pounds silage, 15 pounds alfalfa hay, 12 to 18 pounds grain,
6 pounds beet pulp and 2 pounds molasses. During the summer she had green
oats and peas in place of beets and silage."

Soil-Erosion The Maryland State Roads Commission in cooperation
Methods for with the Soil Erosion Service, is going to apply soil
Highways erosion methods to rights of way of state highways, says
a Hagerstown report in the Washington Post. A number of
projects are planned in Harford, Anne Arundel and Washington Counties,
where farm soil-erosion projects are in progress and in Frederick and
several other counties this spring, Dr. H. E. Tabler, chairman of the
Roads Commission, has announced. A contract has been signed by the federal
and state groups calling for joint supervision. The Soil Erosion Service
will provide technical supervision for surveys, planning and construction;
the Roads Commission maps and plans, construction materials, machinery and
wider rights of way. Slopes of both cuts and fills along the roads selected
for treatment will be serried, drained and planted and other steps will be
taken to prevent erosion in highway ditches and in the water paths both
above and below highway drainage structures.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 10 -- Livestock At Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $154\frac{3}{4}$ - $156\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $153\frac{3}{4}$ - $155\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $153\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, $149\frac{1}{4}$ - $167\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 138-145; Chi. 140- $143\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 145 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 146; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi. $112\frac{3}{4}$ -115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -51 $5\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 55-57; Chi. 53-54; St. Louis $54-54\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 128-135; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 225-233.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.70-\$2.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-90¢ in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$17.50 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous day at 12.90¢. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.45¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange decline 5 points to 12.61 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.54 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 29

Section 1

February 12, 1937

JAPANESE MONEY

For almost four years the yen has been standing at 1 shilling twopence in relation to the pound sterling without governmental control and Japan is content with stabilization at the present rate, Shoji Arakawa, new Japanese Financial Commissioner for London, Paris and New York, said in an interview yesterday. While there has been no definite declaration of government policy on the point, he expressed as his personal opinion the view that Japan, in principle, would welcome an international agreement under which the yen would be allowed to stand at this "natural" level. (New York Times.)

FLOWER TRAINS

A Paris report to the New York Times says that during December 3,000,000 pounds of Riviera flowers were dispatched from the Azure coast in special "floral expresses" for distribution far and wide in the various capitals of Europe. To handle this traffic, two special trains--equipped with isothermic cars where an even temperature can be constantly maintained--are now operated daily by the P.L.M. railroad between Nice and Paris, whence they are dispatched to Brussels and Berlin, Kovno, Copenhagen and to other European cities.

WAGE EARNERS' LIVING COSTS

The cost of living of wage earners advanced sharply, .9 percent from December 1936 to January 1937, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases were noted in each of the major divisions of the budget, except fuel and light. The cost of living in January 1937 was 3.6 percent higher than a year ago and 21.2 percent higher than in April 1933, the low point during the depression, but it was still 12.9 percent below the January 1929 level. (Press.)

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN TRADE

The Philippines' foreign trade last year made substantial gains, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. Exports were valued at \$136,450,000, an increase of 45 percent over 1935, and imports amounted to \$101,125,000, an advance of 18 percent. The favorable trade balance last year was \$35,325,000, compared to \$8,721,500 in 1935. This did not include gold exports, which amounted to about \$22,000,000, compared to \$16,174,600 for 1935. (Press.)

Mo. Conservation Commission "By a vote of approximately 3 to 1 the electorate of the state of Missouri acted favorably at the November election on an amendment to the state constitution which provides for the appointment of a 4-man bipartisan conservation commission," says R. H. Westveld in the Journal of Forestry (January). "The commission, to be appointed by the governor, will appoint a director of conservation, who will be responsible for all conservation activities. This organization will replace the present fish and game department, which has control over wildlife conservation and the administration of the state parks. The amendment also provides for conservation of other forest resources. The wide margin by which the amendment passed is indicative of the favorable sentiment toward conservation which the work of the C.C.C. and the establishment of the national forests have developed through the state. Only one county out of 114 voted against the amendment. Missouri is on the road to an enlarged and improved conservation program."

New Potato Varieties "An important application of Vavilov's geographical method in the study of economic crops has recently been made by Russian plant breeders with regard to the potato," says Nature (London, January 30). "The results of their work have been published mainly in Russian and the bulletin issued by the Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics (School of Agriculture, Cambridge) on 'The South American Potatoes and Their Breeding Value' can be considered as the first comprehensive account in English of one of the most remarkable discoveries in plant breeding. It describes the material collected on expeditions made to South America and Central America, the original home of the potato, where more than 12 cultivated and 30 wild species were found in place of the single cultivated species previously known. The properties exhibited by these forms have already provided a great stimulus to potato breeding and, among other developments, should result in the crop being grown over a much wider geographical range than has been possible up to the present, for at least one species has been found which forms tubers under subtropical conditions, while others occur that can withstand frost. Disease resistance, short dormancy and high protein content are further valuable properties exhibited by these newly discovered forms that will provide the breeder with new and valuable possibilities."

Utility Control If regulatory commissions are given power to control them, "non-profit, cooperative efforts on the part of American farmers to serve themselves with electricity will be doomed to failure," according to a statement made by Rural Electrification Administrator Morris L. Cooke in a letter to Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. On the other hand, Mr. Cooke continued, if cooperatives are free from commission control "there is more than an excellent chance that we shall see a large proportion of our farm homes lighted by electricity before many years have passed." The letter was sent to Senator Gillette in answer to his request for Mr. Cooke's views on the subject of commission control. "The outcome of this question," the letter states, "may make or break the rural electrification movement, now gathering true momentum for the first time in our history. "Commission control," Mr. Cooke wrote, "would seriously retard the downward course of rate levels which cooperatives can look forward to if left free to fix their own rates in accordance with their own costs." (REA, No. 159))

Service
Highways

A Tenafly, New Jersey, report in the American City (February) says that this small residential community is developing plans for an active solution to the problem of the invading state and county highway and its attendant evils. The Planning Board has envisioned a system of secondary or service roads paralleling all through highways at a depth of not less than that of a normal building lot. All local comings and goings would thus be provided for apart from the major highways. Secondary roads would be built paralleling the highways at a minimum depth of a normal building lot and be restricted to local traffic only, and all access to residences, either by driveway or by pedestrian walk, would be from the interior streets rather than from the main highways. These roads would be narrow, with a minimum of pavement and would conform wherever practicable to the natural conditions of the property they traversed. Except at certain strategic points, residential streets intersecting main highways would be dead ended. And, in addition to this street plan, it is recommended to further protect these border residential areas by the eventual construction of attractive walls on both sides of the main arteries.

Congress,
Feb. 10

The Senate passed S. 1258 to authorize the purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry (amends sec. 32 of A.A. Act). The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported out without amendment S. 1280 to repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "an act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosives materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building and other agricultural purposes." (S.Rept. 63.) The Senate received a message from the President, transmitting a report of the Great Plains Committee entitled "The Future of the Great Plains", which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of George S. Mitchell to be regional director, Resettlement Administration. The House by a vote of 315 to 75 passed H.R. 2518 to provide for retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court.

Fruit and
Vegetable
Prices

Because half of the consumer's dollar goes for service charges and profits added after the produce leaves the farm, half of the public can't afford to buy enough fruits and vegetables, says a report from the New Jersey Extension Service. This indictment of inequitable spreads in price between farmer and consumer was made recently before the Rutgers Institute of Rural Economics by two marketing specialists who pointed out that factors responsible for the farmer's loss of a potential market in low income homes are also depriving many persons of the benefits of "all the fruits and vegetables they would like to consume." Dr. M. P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing at Cornell University, urged that the country's billion dollar fruit and vegetable industry improve marketing methods to reduce the prices consumers must pay and thus make fresh farm produce available to more than "half of our population". L. A. Bevan, extension marketing specialist, New Jersey College of Agriculture, advised inquiry into the produce terminal markets "to find out where some of the difficulties lie since approximately one half of the retail price is due to costs added after goods reach the city."

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Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 154-156; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 153-155; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ -153 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ -167 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ -145; Chi. 140-143 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 143 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144-144 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111 $\frac{3}{8}$ -116 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121 $\frac{5}{8}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 113-115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{7}{8}$ -50 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 128-135; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 223-231.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.50-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.24-\$2.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.45-\$3.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.75-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 65¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 65¢-\$1.05 in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$1.60-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-70¢ Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8-inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.91 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.37 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.67 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.57 cents.

Whole sale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 30.

Section 1.

February 15, 1937

CIVIL SERVICE Further support of the Ramspeck bill to extend the
EXTENSION civil service was voiced Friday at a hearing before the
House Civil Service Committee. The indorsements came
from Charles I. Stengle, president, and other officials of the American
Federation of Government Employes, and from H. Elliott Kaplin, of New
York, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League.
The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock, Tuesday, at which time
officials of Government departments involved are scheduled to testify.
(Washington Post.)

GEORGIA W. C. Bewley, manager of the Georgia Peach Growers'
PEACHES Exchange, said Friday that bud-damaging frost which followed
unseasonably warm weather in the South might simply be help-
ing peach-orchard men with spring chores. He was not alarmed over reports
of losses of peach blooms ranging as high as 75 percent in some areas, he
said. "Peach trees normally have from three to twelve times as many buds
as are required for a normal crop," he explained. (Associated Press)

GERMAN FOOD A Berlin report by the Associated Press says Nazi
SUPPLY economists insisted Friday the German people are better
nourished than ever, although they may not get as many eggs
in their cakes. The German Institute for Business Research, in its week-
ly survey, assailed as "almost grotesque exaggeration" reports abroad of
German food scarcities. There is no attempt to realize," said the pub-
lished survey, "that this scarcity is due mainly to the desire of the
German government to fix maximum prices for the benefit of the lower
classes."

GOVERNMENT Predicting a decline in Federal expenditures in each
EXPENDITURES of the next four years, a group of tax experts of the
Twentieth Century Fund declared that expenditures by
State and local governments "are almost certain" to increase in the same
period. The experts' report, made public last night, estimates probable
Federal expenditures on alternative basic assumptions. The first is that
the government will withdraw completely from direct relief in 1939, and
the second is that Federal agencies will continue relief contributions
to the extent of \$300,000,000 even in 1940. (Press)

Congress, The Committee on Civil Service reported out without
Feb. 12 amendment H.R. 2928 to amend the law relating to the resi-
 dence requirements of applicants for examination before
the Civil Service Commission (H.Rept. 251).

Brazilian A Rio de Janeiro report to the New York Times yesterday says
Coffee Market direct government action was expected within 24 hours tend-
 ing to normalize the coffee market, unsettled when a sud-
den rise in the market precipitated chaos and near panic, while on the
Santos market there developed feverish buying out of all normal proportion.
It was believed that the government will instruct the president of the
National Coffee Department to undertake immediate measures to bring back
coffee prices to normal levels, thus ending the hectic rise which threatened
to disrupt the coffee market.

Yugoslav A Belgrade wireless to the New York Times says the
Trade unfortunate results for Yugoslavia that have followed her
 acquiescence to the plans of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German
Economics Minister, for acquiring raw materials without cash payments were
enumerated in yesterday's newspaper Politika. The paper raised the ques-
tion whether all exports to Germany must not be suspended. Germany now
owes and is unable to pay 360,000,000 dinars. During recent negotiations
in Berlin to find a means for reducing this serious debt, the newspaper
says, Germany rejected Yugoslav proposals.

Cattle Transcontinental airline pilots scouted Wyoming plains
Rustling for cattle thieves Friday, latest in the modern range war
 against rustlers. Under an agreement between the Wyoming
Stock Growers Association and an airline, crews of speedy transport planes
racing daily above the Wyoming cattle country will report by short wave
radio to Cheyenne headquarters all movements of cattle. (A.P.)

Guiana Trust A Georgetown report by the Canadian Press says the
Fund Formed formation of a development trust fund of more than \$500,000
 from which loans and grants would be made for social, agri-
cultural and industrial purposes was officially announced Saturday. The
fund, established for the improvement of conditions in British Guiana, would
be created from a sum piled up several years ago chiefly by contributions
from the sugar estates of the colony, Gov. Sir Geoffrey Northcote said. The
money, contributed for the purpose of fostering emigration from India to
British Guiana, has been lying idle, the Governor announced.

Book on In a book to be published today in New York, entitled
Foreign Trade "Reciprocity: A National Policy for Foreign Trade," Wil-
 liam S. Culbertson, former American Ambassador to Chile,
strongly endorses the trade agreements program now being developed and
applied by Secretary Hull. Mr. Culbertson includes in an appendix hither-
to unpublished communications showing the manner in which Secretary of
State Hughes and President Harding introduced the fundamental change in
our commercial treaty structure of the uncondition/^{al}most-favored-nation
principle. (New York Times.)

Congress, Both Houses passed S. 1439 to provide for loans made
 Feb. 11 necessary by floods or other catastrophes in the year 1937.
 This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate
 passed S.J.Res. 70 relating to the participation by the United States in
 the International Exposition of Paris 1937. The Committee on Commerce
 reported out without amendment the following bills: S. 1406 to authorize
 distribution of products of the fishing industry (S.Rept. 84); S. 1173
 to amend an act entitled "an act authorizing the construction of certain
 public works on rivers and harbors for flood control (S.Rept. 83); and
 S.J.Res. 53 providing for a continuance of the participation of the United
 States in the Great Lakes Exposition in the State of Ohio in 1937 and for
 other purposes (S.Rept. 87). The House Committee on Merchant Marine and
 Fisheries reported out with amendment H.R. 4609 to authorize the purchase
 and distribution of products of the fishing industry (H.Rept. 223).

Himalayan "Far back in the Himalaya mountains of northeastern
 Partridge India, near Tibet, natives are this winter trapping Nepalese
 for Wisconsin hill partridges and Chukar partridges destined to spend
 the remainder of their days on the other side of the world,
 in Wisconsin," says an editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (February).
 "W. F. Grimmer, superintendent of game management for the Wisconsin Con-
 servation Department, announced that a hunter has been commissioned by
 Wisconsin to bring back alive Himalayan mountain partridge for the Con-
 servation Department's experimental game and fur farm at Poynette, Wis-
 consin. The birds are being trapped in the Nepal hills this winter and
 will be brought down to Calcutta and shipped to New York early in the
 spring...Wisconsin's state game farm now has Hungarian, Indian and French
 partridges, along with some 20 varieties of pheasants, some rare and
 exotic, and quail, wild turkey, grouse and other game birds. Supt. Grim-
 mer states that this division hopes later on to import additional Impeyan,
 Tragopan, Cheer and Koklas pheasants from the east Indian Himalayas. The
 Asiatic partridges are being imported as part of Wisconsin's experimental
 work in breeding birds to stock the state with hardy upland game."

X-Ray Grading Grading of oranges by use of the X-ray seems to be
 of Oranges the next step for citrus packers. California Fruit Growers
 Exchange recently tested a machine with which the operator
 is able to see the center of the fruit as it passes on a belt between two
 flourosopes. A total of 22,500 oranges an hour may be inspected in this
 manner and imperfect fruit is discarded by the touch of a lever. (American
 Fruit Grower, February.)

Brazilian Indications that Brazil's export trade in cotton
 Cotton Exports textiles is expanding were given in a report recently by
 the Department of Commerce. In a recent two-months period
 one large mill in Rio de Janeiro made one shipment valued at \$18,000 to
 Cuba, another of \$6,000 to British Malaya, and several smaller shipments
 to Portugal. The same mill was reported to have contracted recently to
 supply cotton textiles to Buenos Aires valued at \$35,000. Most of the
 textiles involved were fine cotton drills. (Press.)

"Dynamite" Spray "...For those growers who^{se} codling moth problem appears impossible of solution, we suggest the 'dynamite' spray as developed by Dr. W. S. Hough, Winchester Research Laboratory, Virginia Experiment Station," says the Southern Planter (February). "...The 'dynamite' spray contained 1 pint of nicotine sulphate, 4 quarts of a summer spray oil and 3 pounds of arsenate of lead per 100 gallons of spray. The 'dynamite' spray was checked against a regular spray program followed by orchardists around Winchester and against unsprayed trees. In commenting on his spray, Dr. Hough said: 'This is the most effective combination that we have yet used against the codling moth. It is a triple-acting spray. The nicotine kills codling moths occurring in the trees at the time of spraying and it also has some egg-killing action. Summer oil was included for its action on the eggs and lead arsenate to poison the young worms. For the past two seasons we have used such a triple acting combination in an attempt to eradicate the first brood in May and June and omitted spraying for the second brood in July and August...According to our tests, an average of not less than 72 percent of the moths in the trees at the time of spraying can be killed by the nicotine, while the oil will kill from 85 to 95 percent of the eggs. Due to the high cost of the ingredients, such a spray combination cannot be used generally, but may be practical where the codling moth is very difficult to control.'..."

One-Variety Eugene Butler, author of "\$20,000,000 More From Better Cotton Quality Cotton" in the Progressive Farmer (February) says Communities in part: "Farmers throughout the South should go ahead with one-variety communities. 'They offer so many advantages,' says Master Farmer Aaron Fleming of Alabama, 'that farmers cannot afford to be without them. Our one-variety community has given 100 percent satisfaction. We did not have to look for buyers. They looked for us. We are getting from \$2 to \$4 a bale more for our cotton than our fellow farmers who are still raising just cotton.' One-variety cotton communities are being discussed at many of the night schools held this winter by vocational teachers throughout the South. Whenever farmers come together in their community organizations, this method of improving cotton quality comes up for consideration...A South-wide movement devoted to the organization of one-variety communities could in a few years add \$20,000,000 to the annual income of the cotton growers of the South. A premium of only 30 points or \$1.50 a bale, which could easily be had through one-variety organizations, applied to a crop of 13,000,000 bales would make this large increase in income a reality."

Wax Picking "Wax picking, newest method of feather removal, has of Poultry played a big part in giving New York City consumers better turkeys this season," says the Farm Journal (February). "Birds dressed by the wax method are first semi-scalded in water at 124 degrees to 130 degrees F., then rough picked. After drying and cooling, the birds are given from two to four coats of melted wax (115 degrees to 130 degrees F.) which is allowed to harden. When this wax 'slicker' is peeled from the carcass, it takes all remaining feathers with it--and that means pinfeathers, too. The more pinfeathers there are, the better the wax method works..."

February 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.80-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50.

Grain: (No quotations)

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.50-\$2.15 in city markets, per bushel crate; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.92½-\$1.97½ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.35-\$3.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 80¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers; 95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Eastern Stayman apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.85 per bushel basket in a few cities. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.35-\$1.40 in Chicago.

No cotton quotations.

No butter and egg quotations.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 31

Section 1

February 16, 1937

TRADE POLICY ENDORSED

A strong endorsement of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policy was given yesterday by Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget, in testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the bill for three years to negotiate reciprocal unconditional most-favored-nation trade agreements. Mr. Douglas gave his approval on both broad and detailed grounds covering domestic and foreign conditions. The policy, he declared, was "one of the few frontal attacks" being made on depressed conditions throughout the world. (Press.)

COSTS OF MILK DELIVERY

Three methods of reducing milk delivery costs in New York City were outlined to visitors yesterday as Cornell University opened its thirtieth annual farm and home week before 1,000 farmers. C. J. Blanford, assistant in marketing on the staff of the State College of Agriculture, recommended: discontinuance of door-step delivery in areas where stores already handle a large proportion of milk consumed; establishment of a system of discounts for quantity purchases; and use of large delivery trucks in some areas, each truck to be in charge of a driver salesman, with one to three helpers, at lower wages, to do the running. (New York Times.)

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

The new Argentine wheat crop, besides being a record in volume, will also prove to be one of the best in quality, especially with respect to the specific weight of the grain, according to a report received yesterday by the (Canadian) Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its correspondents in Buenos Aires. Official sampling of cargoes of new wheat showed an average of more than 64 pounds to the bushel. (Canadian Press.)

PAY RAISE BILL REVISED

Senator McCarran of Nevada yesterday introduced a revised low-bracket pay raise bill and immediately set to work on a measure aimed at effecting greater efficiency among government employees. The second bill, which probably will be introduced in the Senate late this week, would set up a system of weeding out inferior employees by means of examinations. (Washington Post.)

DUST STORMS

Dust storms, ranging from a "black blizzard" to a red-brown haze in North Texas, whipped over parts of four southwestern states last night, says a Guymon, Oklahoma, report by the Associated Press. The storms spread in the old "dust bowl" sectors of Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma and in Northwest Kansas.

Vitamin B for Growth in Plants James Bonner, California Institute of Technology, in a letter to Science (February 12) says: "In experiments to be reported in detail elsewhere, we have found that vitamin B₁ is an important 'growth factor' or 'growth hormone' for growth in vitro of isolated roots. It seems probable that vitamin B₁ is the active principle of yeast extract, shown by Robbins to be beneficial for the growth of isolated corn roots and by White to be necessary for the continued growth of isolated tomato roots. After an extensive search for optimal conditions and optimal composition of the nutrient solution it was first found possible to grow freshly isolated pea roots in a pure synthetic medium containing inorganic salts and sucrose. Additions of yeast extract had no stimulating effect upon this initial culture or 'passage' and, in fact, yeast extract concentrations higher than 0.01 percent were slightly inhibitory, due probably to heteroauxin present in the yeast...We have as yet no indication that substances other than vitamin B₁ (for example, amino acids in small amounts) are necessary as 'growth substances' for pea roots. It is possible, however, that over larger numbers of passages such co-growth substances may be indispensable. Vitamin B₁ is then not only an animal vitamin and a growth substance for fungi and bacteria, but it is also a growth substance for higher plants. Kogl and Haagen-Smit in a paper published while experiments with crystalline vitamin B were in progress confirm this conclusion, in that they have shown that B₂ is beneficial to the growth in vitro of excised pea embryos, the effect being apparently principally upon the roots."

Drought-Resistant Sugar Cane Despite last summer's drought, Louisiana sugar cane farmers have harvested one of their best crops in years, says a Baton Rouge press report. The Louisiana State Extension Service credits the fact to the greatly increased planting of new varieties of sugar cane released to the planters by the State Experiment Station after lengthy tests. The new canes are designated as C.P. 28-11, C.P. 28-19 and C.P. 29-320 and were developed originally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Canal Point, Fla. About 83 percent of the 1936 sugar crop in Louisiana was produced with the new varieties. The percentage was about half that in 1935. W. G. Taggart, assistant director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, says the C.P. canes are "vastly superior" in disease resistance qualities. They are earlier in maturing than the older canes and produced high tonnage in the second and third years and are high in sucrose content, he said. The change from the older varieties to the C.P. canes was the quickest switch from one type of cane to another in the state's sugar history, it was said.

Dr. Marbut Honored International recognition was again given the work of the late Dr. C. F. Marbut in a recent number of Pedology, a scientific publication published by the Soviet Republics. The entire issue is dedicated to Dr. Marbut's memory and among the contributors are found F. B. Mumford, M. P. Miller, H. H. Krusekopf and Hans Jenny of the University of Missouri. There are also articles by the representatives of the leading universities and research institutions throughout Europe and Asia. (Missouri Farm Bureau News,)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: radio inspector, assembled, \$2,000, Federal
 Communications Commission; junior billing-bookkeeping
machine operator, \$1,440, assembled. Applications to be on file by March
8, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) March 11,
if received from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,
New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Cold Storage "The development of refrigerated locker storage ser-
Lockers vices in many parts of rural America is significant be-
 cause the movement foreshadows a vastly improved standard
of living for the farm home," says J. W. Emig in Ice and Refrigeration
(February. "The farmer can rent a locker for from \$6 to \$10 a year,
and store his own meats, vegetables, fruits and other food products,
keeping them under lock and key and drawing from the supply to suit his
wants. He can butcher his own meats if he wishes, or he can have the
locker attendant, who is usually a skilled butcher, do it for him. The
town dweller, too, if he is a hunter, uses the community locker plant to
store his game until long after the hunting season...To a greater or less
degree, the managers of these plants offer supplementary services which
facilitate the use of the lockers and augment the revenue from them.
Most of them have a butcher in attendance who will cut a quarter of beef,
hogs or veal into convenient steaks, chops, and roasts. The charge for
this service is 1 or 1 1/2 cents a pound of meat, which covers the butch-
er's salary. These cuts are immediately placed in cold storage, to be
used as the customer desires. Or he may place the whole quarter in stor-
age and do his own butchering from time to time. Many operate a complete
meat market and grocery in the front part of the building, gaining the
usual profit on the sale of meats, groceries, etc., in addition to the
butchering charge and locker fees. Under this plan there is often a re-
frigerated window display of quarter carcasses and different kinds of meat
for sale, always large cuts at correspondingly low prices per pound.
Others have a pickle room whose services are available at a nominal charge,
while some conduct a sausage kitchen with smokehouse, rendering kettle
and the other necessary implements..."

Iowa Feed Iowa's governor, W. G. Kraschel, has signed and made
Loan Plan effective immediately, an emergency feed loan law enacted
 by the Iowa legislature late last month. Under the bill
each county may issue anticipatory warrants aggregating as much as \$75,-
000 to create funds from which feed loans may be made. No limit is set
on the amount that may be loaned to an individual farmer, but when its
limit of \$75,000 is used up a county may loan no more. The warrants are
to be sold at par, to bear 3 percent interest. Supervisors may retire
the loans through millage tax levy, through repayment into the emergency
fund of loans made to farmers, or through use of federal funds available
to the county for feed purposes. Loans to farmers may be made for not
more than 12 months, but do not require the farmer to put up security.
(Grain Dealers Journal, February 10.)

Truck Movement In spite of the general letdown in business in the
 flood areas, commodity movement by truck increased 2.2
percent in January over the monthly average for last year, according to
the American Trucking Associations, Inc. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $156\frac{1}{4}$ - $158\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $155\frac{1}{4}$ - $157\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 149-155; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 151-169; No. 2 H. Wr.*K.C. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $145\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 142-144; St. Louis $144\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $146\frac{1}{2}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $114\frac{3}{8}$ - $119\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 110-115; St. Louis $113\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $50\frac{3}{4}$ - $51\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 53-54; St. Louis $55\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 128-134; No. 2, Minneap. 85-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222-230.

Florida Bliss Triump potatoes \$1.50-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.97\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presaue Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.75-\$2.85 f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow onions brought 85¢-\$1.40 per 50 pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.15-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.15 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.87 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.65 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents, S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 32

Section 1

February 17, 1937

U.S.-PHILIPPINE Manuel Luis Quezon, president of the 15-month-old
TRADE MISSION Philippine Commonwealth, is coming here next week in an
 attempt to get the United States to keep its gates ajar
for Philippine products, says an Associated Press report. The Philippines
independence act now provides that the American tariff gates shall close
against Philippine sugar, coconut oil and other goods when the islands
become an independent nation in 1946. Filipino leaders point to a new
tariff commission report on Philippine-American trade. The commission
found the islands had profited more than the United States from their com-
merce but said the independence act's economic terms would bear heavily
on Philippine industry and added "it is not certain that adequate provi-
sion has been made for a transition period sufficiently gradual."

PANHANDLE Grizzled Panhandle farmers, stung by two successive
DUST STORM "black blizzards", dug in last night for a finish fight as
 a vast dust storm swept toward the Gulf of Mexico. The new
"black blizzard", second of the season, struck the Panhandle yesterday--
this year's focal point of dusters that have been felt in parts of Colorado,
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Visibility dropped to 125 feet
at Guymon, Oklahoma, and less than a block at Boise City and Texhoma. Wheat
began to blow out. (A.P.)

ALBERTA A Calgary report by the Canadian Press says Southern
CATTLE LOSS Alberta ranchers sought desperately yesterday to save their
 thinning herds of horses and cattle from the ravages of
starvation and the inroads of hunger-made wolf packs. Subzero temperatures
which arrived with the new year and continued for forty icy days as snow
piled high over the rangelands sent herds wandering for miles in an almost
fruitless search for food, subsisting on twigs of willows, buck brushes
and other shrubs. Pioneer ranchers say range conditions have been as seri-
ous only in 1886 and 1907.

FOREST FIRES A Valpariso, Chile, cable to the New York Times says
IN CHILE rapidly advancing forest fires in the southern provinces
 of Chile have caused the government to adopt strict con-
trol measures in view of the danger to nearby towns. The governors of the
provinces have received telegraphic instructions to employ their police
forces to check fires and protect the endangered zones.

Crop Production W. F. Gericke, University of California, in a letter
in Liquid to Science (February 12) says: "In the late summer of
Culture Media 1935 a number of large growers of certain vegetables and
 flowers adopted liquid culture media on a large scale
for the growing of crops and have (for two seasons) placed on the market
products so grown to compete with those produced by agriculture. Thus
further evidence has been established that production of certain crops
without soil is practicable and it appears that the introduction into
the economic field of a new method of production, essentially another
origin of agricultural crops, may well be considered as the birth of a
new art and perchance a new science which should be designated by a dis-
tinctive name...Because the term 'acquiculture', as used by the author
in the first announcement, had previously been used in other connections,
being the designation given to the culture of aquatic plants and marine
animals, it becomes necessary to select a new word. 'Hydroponics', which
was suggested by Dr. W. A. Setchell, of the University of California,
appears to convey the desired meaning better than any of a number of words
considered...'Hydroponics' (hydro, water, and ponos, labor) has a strong
economic and utilitarian connotation; therefore it is desirable in view
of the historic use of water culture in plant physiology. The word has
not been used heretofore in a scientific sense and hence there can be no
objection as to prior usage."

Perennial As a result of experiments carried out under the direc-
Wheat Study tion of Dr. L.E. Kirk, Dominion Agrostologist and Chief of
 the Forage Plant Division, Experimental Farms Branch,
Dominion Department of Agriculture, assisted by the National Research
Council, considerable progress has been made towards the production of
perennial wheat. Dr. Kirk states that the project of developing a peren-
nial wheat was begun two years ago and since then it has been vigorously
prosecuted on a rather extensive scale. About 20,000 cross pollinations
were made in 1935 and about 50,000 in 1936, both in the greenhouses under
artificial light during the winter months and in the field during the sum-
mer. About a dozen species and varieties of wheat and an equal number of
species of grains were used. There still remains a great deal of work
yet to be done before the desired objectives are reached, Dr. Kirk em-
phasizes. A wide range of material is on hand from which selections can
be made and it is at present impossible to predict just what types of
plants out of this material will be found most suitable and useful.
(Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Publicity and Extension Branch, No. 67.)

N.Y. Rural New York State utilities plan to equal this year the
Power Lines record expansion of rural lines, 4,000 miles, which was
 achieved in 1936, the annual report of the Public Service
Commission states. This will compare with nearly 3,500 miles extension
of rural lines made during 1934 and 1935. The commission reports that
there were approximately 28,000 miles of rural lines at the close of
1936, as against 24,159 miles at the end of 1935 and 21,732 miles at the
close of 1934. There were about 75,000 farm customers at the end of
1936, the report says, as against 61,506 on December 31, 1935, and 57,-
825 on December 31, 1934. (Wall Street Journal, January 15.)

Congress, The Senate passed the following bills: S. 1406 to
Feb. 15 authorize distribution of products of the fishing indus-
 try; S.J.Res. 53 providing for continuance of the partici-
pation of the United States in the Great Lakes Exposition in Ohio in 1937
and for other purposes. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out
with amendments S. 5 to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and false
advertisement of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics in interstate, foreign,
and other commerce, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for
the purposes of safeguarding the public health, preventing deceit upon the
purchasing public and for other purposes (S.Rept. 91). The Senate re-
ceived a communication from the President, transmitting supplemental ex-
timates of appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Commodity
Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the Electric
Home and Farm Authority for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; referred
Committee on Appropriations. The House passed H.R. 4609 to authorize the
purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry. The House
Committee on Appropriations reported out the Treasury-Post Office appro-
priation bill, H.R. 4720, for 1928 (H.Rept. 256). The House Committee on
Agriculture reported out adversely the resolutions (H.Res. 98, 99, 101
and 102) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit certain in-
formation to the House of Representatives, and the resolutions were laid
on the table. The House passed S.J.Res. 70 relating to the participation
of the United States in the International Exposition of Paris 1937. The
House received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting
recommendations for proposed legislation; referred Committee on Agricul-
ture.

Toxicity of "Dr. H. B. Haag, collaborating pharmacologist for the
Rotenone Department at the Medical College of Virginia, has pub-
and Derris lished (Soap, January) a comparison of the toxicities of
 lead arsenate and other insecticides as contrasted with
those of rotenone and derris," says Avery S. Hoyt, Acting Chief of the
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. "When fed to rabbits rotenone
has only 1/30 the acute toxicity of lead arsenate and only 1/100 the acute
toxicity of nicotine. Derris contains unknown constituents that are more
poisonous than rotenone to animals but Dr. Haag has calculated that for
a man to get an acutely fatal dose of derris he would have to eat 4,000
apples bearing the excessively high spray deposit of 0.06 grain derris
(10 percent rotenone) per pound. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant
Quarantine recommends for the control of cabbage worms, Mexican bean bee-
tle and certain other vegetable insect pests, a dust made from talc or
clay and powdered derris and containing not more than 1 percent rotenone.
In order for a man to get an acute toxic dose of this dust he would have
to eat 360 grams of it, equivalent to about 4/5 of a pound. It is doubt-
ful if one could swallow this quantity of material even with suicidal in-
tent because one of the first effects of derris is to cause vomiting...
Derris residues on foodstuffs are not a menace to health because: (1) the
amount present even immediately following application is small; (2) this
residue, small as it is, is rapidly reduced by weathering because derris
adheres poorly as compared with lead arsenate; (3) rotenone and the other
constituents in the derris are rapidly decomposed by exposure to sunlight
and air and these decomposition products are inert when fed to animals."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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February 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.70.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $155\frac{1}{2}$ - $157\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $154\frac{1}{2}$ - $156\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $148\frac{1}{4}$ - $154\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, $150\frac{1}{4}$ - $168\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $138\frac{1}{4}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 140- $142\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 142 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W.Th. Portland $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 122-123; No. 3, Chi. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 114; No. 2 mixed, K.C. $53\frac{1}{2}$ -56; Chi. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-51; K.C. $53\frac{1}{2}$ -56; Chi. $51\frac{1}{2}$ - $52\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-133; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 220-226.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$3 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.95\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.35-\$3.75 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. Midwestern stock \$1.25-\$1.85 in consuming centers; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 12.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.36 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 12.56 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24- $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 33

Section 1

February 18, 1937

AUSTRALIAN TRADE BALANCE A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says that after including gold worth 2,500,000 pounds in exports to the United States, Australia has a favorable trade balance for the first semester of the financial year of nearly 1,000,000 pounds, compared with an adverse balance of 9,400,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1935. Wool exports of 3,003,000 pounds compared with 424,000 pounds in 1935. The changed balance is likely to be used as a strong argument against continuance of the provisions of the trade diversion policy discriminating against the United States.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY A San Salvador, El Salvador, cable to the New York Times says the government spent 576,652 colones, or about \$230,660, on the construction of El Salvador's section of the Inter-American highway in 1936, according to an official report. Parts of El Salvador's section have been completed and the entire route is passable during the dry season. The greatest present obstacle is the lack of a bridge over the Lempa River, but the government is working on that now. It is estimated the bridge will cost \$200,000.

N.Y. MILK PRICE FIXING A proposal to place a producer-dealer milk price fixing plan on the statute books, in place of present price fixing by New York State alone, was called "unconstitutional" at a legislative committee's hearing into dairymen's price problems yesterday. Offered by Earl Laidlaw of Gouverneur, a member of the State Milk Control Board's advisory committee, it was dubbed illegal by Senator Joseph D. Numan of Queens, secretary of the committee which is seeking sentiment toward renewing, revising or repealing the state control law.

SICK LEAVE RULING Federal employees are liable to the government for any advance sick leave granted them in the event of their quitting their jobs, Acting Comptroller General Elliott ruled yesterday. The ruling was handed down at the request of the Navy Department which wanted to know if disbursing officers would be held personally liable for any advance pay given employees, sick leave being classed as advance pay. (Washington Post.)

British
Farm Aid Sir Daniel Hall, writing in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture (January) says: "Following upon the original marketing act introduced by Dr. Addison, the present government has placed upon the statute book further measures which may be the basis of a complete reconstruction of British agriculture. The marketing acts confer upon appointed bodies, ultimately upon the ministers responsible for agriculture, control over the sale, distribution and processing, and by implication the production for sale of all commodities of an agricultural or horticultural nature. At present these powers are only being partially exercised and affect only a few products--milk, potatoes, pigs and bacon and hops. Again each marketing board is independent and works upon no coordinated system. Meantime the state has committed itself to large expenditures for the improvement of the agricultural situation, by way of direct subsidy, levies, duty and the remission of taxation. In his presidential address to Section M in 1935, Dr. Venn estimated the assistance then being given to agriculture, both from the Exchequer and from consumers, as amounting to about 40 million pounds a year; some addition has since been made to the cattle subsidy. On the other side of the account may be reckoned the increased rate of wages which farmers have been compelled to pay since the restoration of the agricultural wages act in 1924..."

Land Boom
Possible Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration warned the chief and reviewing appraisers of the federal land banks in session recently of the possibility of a boom in farm real estate, if prices of farm commodities continue to advance or even to hold at current levels. "Appraisers should not be ultra-conservative in placing values on farms; neither should they follow the present trend upward beyond normal land values," he said. "During the distress period we lent courageously, using normal values and now we must guard against getting off that basis." Governor Myers told the appraisers that for the man heavily in debt and the tenant or other farmer just starting as an owner, the long-term amortized loan is well adapted and the safest available. "Through a combination of land bank and commissioner loans the bank is able to lend up to 75 percent of the appraised value of a farm and the terms of repayment are the most favorable ever granted," he declared. (FCA, No. 8-74.)

World Grassland
Congress The Fourth International Grassland Congress is to be held in Great Britain in July 1937, under the presidency of Prof. R. G. Stapledon, Director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station and of the Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics, Herbage Plants, Aberystwyth, Wales. The congress is to be held in collaboration with Der Vereinigung Internationaler Grunlandkongress. The fourth congress will be more extensive than the earlier congresses, as specialists from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America and numerous other countries outside Europe are being invited to take this opportunity of meeting prominent British and European investigators. The tours have been so arranged that participants will have an opportunity to see something of British grassland farming, including livestock management, over as wide a range as possible. (The Estate Magazine, London, February.)

Congress, The House received a message from the President (H.Doc.
Feb. 16 No. 149) on farm tenancy. The House Committee on Civil Ser-
vice reported out with amendment H.R. 3403 to amend the
civil service act approved January 16, 1883 (ss Stat. 403) and for other
purposes (H.Rept. 259).

Fertilizer A. G. Strickland, Department of Agriculture, South
Injection Australia, author of "The Investigation of Orchard Fer-
of Trees tilizer Requirements" in the Journal of the Australian In-
stitute of Agricultural Science (December) says that a
"method of attack on fruit tree manurial problems is that of injection
direct into the tree of mineral solutions. A simple technique has been
evolved by Roach, whereby a whole tree may be injected with a single solu-
tion, or each main limb, with its own roots, injected independently with
a different solution. The advantages of direct tree injection of fertil-
izers are patent; there is certainty that the fertilizing substance has
been taken up by the tree or limb, and moreover, different treatments may
be applied to reasonably comparable branches on a single horticultural
unit--one tree. Although the technique of actual injection is satisfac-
tory, there still remains some doubt as to the dosages of particular
materials which may be safely administered to various types of trees.
However, the problem of safe dosage is not an insuperable one, and tree
injection must be regarded as having great possibilities as an addition-
al means of diagnosing mineral deficiencies in the orchard.
Furthermore, in view of the simplicity of the operation, it is quite pos-
sible that tree injection may have future practical value in the treat-
ment of established deficiencies in commercial orchards--especially as a
means of supplying minerals which are slow acting, or which undergo trans-
formation when incorporated with the soil..."

Twilight A new idea in artificial lighting for hens comes from
for Hens Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ahlgrim, successful poultry keep-
ers of Valpariso, Indiana, who have been turning out 500
eggs a day and selling them at top prices. The Ahlgrims use electric
lights to prolong the feeding day, but found that suddenly turning them
off on dark winter evenings made it difficult for the hens to find the
roosts. Now they switch on first a string of dim lights which produce an
artificial twilight. Ten or fifteen minutes later later, after the hens
have "retired," these lights are switched off. (Country Home, February.)

Pioneer Farm William Penn was still dickering with the Indians
for his generous slice of the new world, when Samuel Bacon...
set foot on the only piece of "fast" land that existed at that time along
the Cohasset (N.J.) River bank. That was in 1682. From that day to this the Bacons have
been farmers. Today the Bacon family still own the original tract. Every
year for 253 years this farm has never failed to provide a good living
for its owner (except in 1816 when there were frosts every month in the
year). Today the soil is able to produce 35-bushel wheat, 60-bushel corn,
10-ton tomatoes and 300-bushel potato crops. Unmarked by the fingers of
erosion, this deep soil presents the snap and vitality of virgin soil that
has never felt the touch of the plow. Joseph Hancock is the eleventh of
generations of Bacons to wrest a living from the soil. (Farm Journal,
February.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 155 3/8-157 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 154 3/8-156 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 148-154; No. 1. H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 173-193; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 137 3/4-143 1/4; Chi. 138 1/2-141 1/2; St. Louis 142 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 115 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 112 3/8-117 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 3/4-122 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 110-112 1/2; St. Louis 112 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 3/4-50 3/4; K. C. 53-54 3/4; Chi. 51 1/2-52 1/2; St. Louis 54 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 123-133; No. 2, Minneap, 83-91; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap. 218-223.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.50-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.92 1/2-\$1.97 1/2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.16-\$2.20 F.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.55-\$3.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$2.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1.25-\$1.75 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$18 sacked per f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. #1 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.76 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.34 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.58 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 19 1/2 cents; S. Daisies, 18 1/4-18 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 cents; Standards, 23 1/2-23 3/4 cents; Firsts 22 3/4-23 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 34

Section 1

February 19, 1937

CROP INSURANCE RECOMMENDATIONS President Roosevelt yesterday recommended to Congress legislation which would set up a system of governmentally managed crop insurance for the 1938 wheat crop, designed as the first step toward a system of "all risk" crop insurance as "a part of the foundation of agricultural policy we are building". Other "foundation policies" would include storage reserves, soil and water conservation, higher farm income and alleviation of distress in rural areas, according to the President's message. Although the message was specifically confined to insurance on wheat, Mr. Roosevelt nevertheless expressed a belief that "legislation should authorize application of similar programs to other commodities when it is established that producers desire them and application of the plan to wheat has provided a backlog of experience in applying the principles of crop insurance". (New York Times.)

ROQUEFORT CHEESE METHOD IN MINES Roquefort cheese, American style, is coming out of coal and limestone mines in Pennsylvania, it was announced yesterday at Pennsylvanis State College. The roquefort cheese bug, penicillium roquefort, the green mold which ripens the cheese, likes extraordinary weather. He does his best flavoring at a temperature of 45 to 48 F. and a humidity of 95. Air conditioning for this is expensive but the mines furnish perfect cheese weather. Penicillium, said R. B. Dahl, assistant professor of chemistry and physics, has been making this roquefort in an abandoned drift, 400 feet down, in a limestone mine at Bellefonte. (A.P.)

N.Y. MAPLE SUGAR While New York farmers prepared for an early maple sap harvest, agriculture officials saw indications yesterday that the state might once more wrest maple products supremacy from Vermont. They based their conclusions on these developments in the industry: the growth of the Maple Producers Cooperative Association, centered in Gouverneur, and preparations for the first maple festival in state history scheduled for Warsaw in April. (A.P.)

N.Y. MILK LAW Three legislative proposals, including an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit interstate milk traffic, were advanced yesterday as substitutes for New York State's 1933 milk control law. The second measure would provide permissive control of price fixing by the farmers and the third would subject "foreign" milk to the same rigid health inspection now required of state-produced milk. (A.P.)

Wraps for W. L. Davies, (British) National Institute for Research
Fatty Foods in Dairying, writes in Food Manufacture (February) on
 "Wrapping Materials for Fatty Foods". He says in part:
"To combine fat protection and transparency, an old gold film allowing
light of 5,000-6,000uu to pass has been found practical. Fluorescent
cellulose films have no protective action on fat; indeed, there is some
indication that they enhance the harmful action of light. Under practical
conditions, however, it has also been found that, for fat protection, it
is the depth of the colour that is more important then the colour itself.
Thus a deep violet film has been found quite as protective as a light
green film and a dark blue better than light orange or yellow. It ap-
pears that the quality of the light falling on the wrapped article and
the length of time of exposure are factors which have also to be taken
into account. Very little, if any, actinic light passes through opaque
wrappers such as vegetable parchment and greaseproof paper. The trans-
parency of glass, however, is marked and no protection of the fat is given.
Light falling on waxed paper causes volatile autoxidative products of the
wax to enter the food and initiate autoxidation. The practice of impreg-
nating opaque wrappers with coloured extracts so as to absorb all actinic
light appears to be unnecessary, although treatment of transparent cel-
lulose in the same way would be beneficial."

Disease "...European workers have studied possibilities of
Resistance inducing resistance (of plants to disease) by a 'vaccina-
in Plants tion' process in which seeds or plants are treated with
 products derived from culture of pathogens in artificial
media," says R. J. Noble, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South
Wales, in the Journal of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science
(December). "In some cases, a temporary change in the physiological con-
dition of the host appears to have been effected, but the work as a whole
is as yet incomplete and somewhat contradictory. Under field conditions,
it is well known that immunity is not conferred on the plant after recov-
ery from an initial infection. Generally speaking, plants are subject
time and time again, to subsequent infections. Some interesting aspects
on the relation of fertilizers to resistance have recently been indicated
by Prof. W. Brown. Nitrogenous fertilizers favor a softer and more suc-
culent type of development in the host, but the nature of the substratum
influences also the type and quantity of enzyme production by the patho-
gen. Destruction of tissues is favored, inter alia, by an increased
nitrogen content of the plant cell which results in increased develop-
ment by the pathogen of the enzyme responsible for solution of the pectic
substances of the middle layer of the cell wall. Virus disease relation-
ships present many interesting features and it is conceivable that a
knowledge of the actual nature of the virus will lead not only to an ex-
planation of phenomena associated with resistance and susceptibility to
virus infections, but may have a bearing also on the nature of plasmic
resistance to fungous and bacterial infections."

Farm Woodlands One result of the depression has been to increase the
 areas usually classified as farm woodlands. This has
occurred chiefly in the industrial states where lack of employment in
cities caused migration to cheap lands where a living could be eked out

from the forest and small areas of tillable ground, says the New York State College of Forestry. According to the United States census, during the five-year period between 1930 and 1935 woodland on farms increased 23.7 percent or approximately 35,529,000 acres. This brings the total farm woodland areas in the United States to 185,000,474 acres. These figures indicate the importance of farm woodlands as a source of timber. (Scientific American, March.)

Crop and Feed Loans The emergency crop and feed loans which Congress authorized for 1937 will be available in all districts before the end of this week, according to Col. P. G. Murphy, director of the emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm Credit Administration. The opening date for the emergency loans to farmers is earlier by several weeks than in previous years and Director Murphy said the loan funds will be disbursed in plenty of time for early spring crops. Murphy stressed the fact that these loans will be made only to farmers who have no other source of credit. He also said there will be no duplication of the work of the Resettlement Administration. (FCA, No. 8-75.)

Congress, Feb. 17 The Senate passed the independent offices appropriation bill, H.R. 4064, for 1938, which had been reported out during recess of the Senate. Senate amendments to the bill include: \$525,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, \$300,000 for the Electric Farm and Home Authority and \$50,000 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The Senate agreed to S.Res. 82 requesting certain agencies of the government (including the Department of Agriculture) to furnish the Senate a statement concerning injunctions, restraining orders, or other judgments which have been rendered by the federal courts, regarding any law administered by those agencies. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out without amendment S. 1498 to authorize the purchase and distribution of products of the fishing industry. Senators Wheeler and King addressed the Senate briefly, discussing critically the Resettlement Administration. The House passed H.J.Res. 193 to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Eleventh International Dairy Congress, Berlin, Germany, in 1937; and H.R. 2928 to amend the law relating to residence requirements of applicants for examinations before the Civil Service Commission.

Rural Fire Protection The Journal of American Insurance (January) says that "lack of fire protection is considered one of the major factors in the rural loss situation and at the recent meeting of the National Fire Waste Council the Farm Underwriters Association announced that it will henceforth grant a rate credit for such protection. The move is expected to result in an increase in rural fire departments. The conditions which must be present for the credit to apply include the presence of a telephone through which a fire can be reported; there must be a rural fire department properly equipped within call and the property owner must have an adequate supply of water within reach...Defective wiring was given as an important rural fire cause by L. P. Dendel, Assistant Secretary of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, largely because farmers are prone to make installations themselves..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Feb. 18 -- Livestock at Chicato (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 155 $7/8$ -157 $7/8$; No. 2/ Spr.* Minneap. 154 $7/8$ -156 $7/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $148\frac{3}{4}$ - $154\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $150\frac{3}{4}$ - $168\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $137\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $138\frac{1}{2}$ -141; St. Louis $143\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $144\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111-117; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $119\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 3, Chi. $109\frac{1}{2}$ -112; St. Louis $112\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $3/8$ -50 $3/8$; K.C. $52\frac{1}{2}$ - $54\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 55- $55\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-133; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 217-223.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.65-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; mostly \$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pound sack in the East; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.85-\$2.90 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Onions \$1.15-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.35-\$1.60 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.60-\$2. per lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 12.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.28 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.57 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.46 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents S.Daisies, $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 35

Section 1

February 23, 1937

SCIENCE Representatives of American foundations and institu-
EDUCATION tions with aggregate endowments of probably \$1,000,000,000
URGED were called upon Friday by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, presi-
 dent of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to cooperate
in a nation-wide clearing house plan for the popular diffusion of scien-
tific knowledge through adult education. He nominated the American
Philosophical Society, the nation's oldest learned body, for the job of
staff director or overseer in establishing relations "between the leaders
in science and the agencies of adult education." His close observation
of trends in education and research indicated to him, the speaker said,
that we were "entering a period of greatly increased interest in the
spread of the new knowledge, of the fruits of recent research and dis-
covery." (New York Times.) -----

U.S.-SALVADOR A reciprocal trade agreement between the United
TRADE TREATY States and El Salvador was signed in San Salvador Friday
 by Frank P. Corrigan, the American Minister, and offi-
 cials of the Salvadoran Foreign Office under which drastic
reductions are granted to American exports. The principal concession to
El Salvador was in binding on the free list coffee, which constitutes
98 per cent of her exports to this country. Advantages granted by El
Salvador affect twenty-five United States products, including duty re-
ductions of from 50 to 83 per cent on 19 and assurances against increases
on six tariff items covering more than 60 individual products. (Press.) -----

CIVIL SERVICE Chairman Ramspeck, of the House Civil Service Com-
EXTENSION mittee, said yesterday that hearings on his bill to ex-
 tend the civil service to all New Deal agencies probably
 will be concluded tomorrow and that the committee will
report the measures promptly. Ramspeck admitted that there is some un-
certainty as to whether the committee will approve the bill in its
present form or amend it to provide non-competitive instead of competi-
tive examinations. (Washington Post.) -----

AUSTRIAN APPLE A Vienna wireless to the New York Times says the
EMBARGO embargo on American apples was lifted Friday after
 Austrian supplies had become entirely exhausted. Apples
 from other European countries cost four times as much as
the American product. It is interesting to note, moreover, that the
American fruit, despite high customs, freight and storage charges, cost
considerably less than the Austrian fruit. Austrian merchants have re-
quested for many months the lifting of the ban on American and other
overseas fruit, but under the autarchy principle the government had
hitherto refused. -----

Cleaning
Dirty Land Robert L. Scarlett, author of "Cleaning Dirty Land to Produce Soil Fertility" in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture (January) reports on experiments in green manuring combined with either sodium chlorate or calcium cyanamide. He says in conclusion: "Green manuring has been known and practised from very early times but so far as can be ascertained it has not been combined with the application of any material or agent to promote decomposition. Experiments conducted for a period of five years have proved that such an agent is necessary. The plan may be recommended to landlords left with very dirty land on their farms, which can thus be put right within a very short time. Very weedy gardens can be reconditioned by operating on one-fourth to one-third per annum until the whole is accomplished. Land hitherto thought inaccessible owing to distance or slope may now be successfully reconditioned...The health as well as the fertility of the soil is promoted and there are indications of the possibility of furthering by this method the effective control of some of the numerous pests infesting highly cultivated land. The calcium cyanamide used in our experiments was the powdered form and it is not yet known whether the more convenient granular form would act so efficiently. In other experimental work on the destruction of annual weeds, however, the granular has proved as effective as the powdered form except that it takes longer to act. The soil in the field where last year's experiment was carried out varies from very light to very heavy owing to the presence of various outcrops. Evidence is thus provided of the usefulness of the system for all classes of soil."

"News
Week" Vincent Astor and Raymond Moley announce that the magazine Today has been merged with News-Week. The new publication will bear the name News-Week. A page of editorial comment called Today in America will appear regularly and the magazine will be "a summary of the news of the week reliably reported, interestingly presented and impartially interpreted."

Hormones
and Plant
Growth M.A.H. Tincker, Wisley Laboratory, England, reports on experiments with growth substances, or hormones, and the rooting of cuttings. He says: "The results so far obtained with solutions and woody cuttings have been promising. Tests with many other plants are in progress; these include shrubs and trees, some of which have previously proved difficult to propagate; the list include camellias, kalmias, rhododendrons, pines and spruce. It may be that some of these more difficult species will not readily respond to such small quantities of the active substances. Possibly more than one treatment may be advantageous, or more highly concentrated solutions for short intervals of time may prove beneficial, or longer intervals for absorbing dilute solutes may be necessary. It is possible for plants to take up chemicals by spraying or by injection and from solutions by means of the leaves and from pastes through thin outer coverings; quite possibly these growth substances can be administered to the plant before taking the cutting in such a way that when severed the cutting would form roots. Various tests are now being carried out to explore these possibilities. A further report will be published in this journal (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society) in due course." (J.R.H.S., London, December.)

Congress,

Feb. 19

The Senate received a message from the President on crop insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; this message is the same as the one received by the House February 18 (H.Doc. 150). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S.J.Res. 75 making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets and chinch bugs (S.Rept. 110). (This joint resolution authorizes \$5,000,000 for the above purpose.) The Senate Committee on Finance reported out without amendment H.J.Res. 96 to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the tariff act of 1930, as amended (S.Rept. 111). (This joint resolution relates to reciprocal trade agreements.) Senator Lewis addressed the Senate regarding his resolution, S.Res. 83, to prohibit the making of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and any debtor nation which repudiates its debt to the United States. Senator Barkley had inserted in the Record a memorandum from the Works Progress Administration with respect to what could be done by various government agencies (including the Resettlement Administration) dealing with flood relief. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 1645 to facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower interest rates by providing for the issue of certain bank notes, to encourage the ownership of farm homes and for other purposes (H.Rept. 290).

Turpentine

Forests

Insurance

A plan for insuring the productivity of turpentine forests against fire losses which has been worked out by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with one of the leading fire insurance companies after several years of study is revealed by Land Bank Commissioner A. S. Goss of the Farm Credit Administration. Under this plan, the Farm Credit Administration is assured that loans by the Federal land bank and the Land Bank Commissioner will be adequately protected against loss by fire; and the Federal Land Bank of Columbia is now in position to offer favorable mortgage loans to turpentine timber growers in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. So far the forest insurance is available only to Federal land bank and Commissioner borrowers. The insurance company becomes liable for fire losses exceeding 30 per cent of the productive capacity of the trees. Payments will be made for both temporary and permanent losses. Adjustments for temporary losses -- when fire retards productivity but does not kill the trees -- will be made on the basis of the average loss in production during a three-year period. If the trees do not resume production within four years from the time of the fire, the loss will be considered permanent and adjustment will be made on that basis. Insurance payments for temporary fire losses will be applied to the installments on Federal land bank or Land Bank Commissioner loans, and payments for permanent losses will be applied to the unpaid balance of the loans. Losses under both types of payments are cumulative. (FCA, No. 8-76)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice 10.00-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 156-158; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 155-157; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $148\frac{3}{4}$ - $154\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, $150\frac{3}{4}$ - $168\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $137-140\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $139-141\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 143 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $144\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $110\frac{1}{8}-116\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $119\frac{1}{4}-121$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $109\frac{1}{2}-112$; No. 2 white, St. Louis $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $49\frac{3}{8}-50\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $52\frac{1}{2}-54$; Chi. $51\frac{3}{4}-52\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 56; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 125-132; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 216-222.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.65-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$3.00 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$1.15-\$1.50 in city markets. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.55-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.60 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.25 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.56 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score, 34 cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}-18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}-18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}-23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $22\frac{1}{2}-23$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 36

Section 1

February 24, 1937

ICKES ON CONSERVATION Conservation is the most pressing and vital domestic problem facing the United States today, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, asserted last night at the first annual dinner of the New York Rod and Gun Editors Association. Conservation, he held, should have the support of all Americans. The association honored President Roosevelt as the American who did most for the cause of conservation in the last year. Mr. Ickes said the President was "the outstanding conservationist of the country." (New York Times.)

INDUSTRIAL FARMING COMMUNITY In this South Georgia community (Ways) on the banks of the Ogeechee River, Henry Ford will carry to fruition his dream of an ideal industrial community surrounded by farms able to sustain it, says an Associated Press report. As part of his broad program for Ways, eighteen miles from Savannah, the manufacturer announced yesterday that an automobile parts factory will be erected. Everybody will have a part in farming, whether he owns a farm jointly or in his own name. Boys and girls will be taught agriculture and industry in the Manual Arts School as part of their academic training.

GERMAN RAW MATERIALS Anne O'Hare McCormick says in a Brussels wireless to the New York Times: "Information received from authoritative sources in Germany that a showdown is approaching on economic policies is confirmed here and in Holland by business men and officials in close touch with developments across the border. According to these reports, a memorial will shortly be presented to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, warning him that the priority given to the manufacture of armament and to 'ersatz' materials in the Four-Year-Plan is ruining Germany's chances to build up her export markets...."

BRITISH POPULATION Changing trends in the social life of Great Britain were revealed in the vital statistics of England and Wales for 1935, issued yesterday by Registrar General S.P. Vivian. There were more marriages, more babies and fewer divorces. The indication that the decline in the birth rate may at last have been halted is regarded as of outstanding importance. (New York Times.)

All-Purpose
Supplement

Paul Gerlaugh, Ohio Experiment Station, says, in Breeder's Gazette (February): "Why have separate mixtures for hogs and cattle and hens when one will do as well and give greater latitude in sources of protein?" Reporting on experiments at the Ohio Station, he says: "An all-purpose protein supplement has been satisfactorily used as the source of protein for fattening cattle, pigs, and lambs, dairy cows and laying hens at the station. This supplement is a mixture of proteins of animal and vegetable origin, with some minerals added... We decided to mix a supplement and feed it to dairy and beef cattle, fattening pigs and lambs, and laying hens, in comparison with our regular check rations. This we did and in all cases results obtained from the all-purpose supplement were as good or better than the results from the regular check ration. We used 30 parts dry rendered tankage, 30 parts soybean oilmeal, 20 parts cottonseed meal, 15 parts linseed meal, 2 parts limestone, 2 parts special steamed bone meal and 1 part salt. We realized that no one formula is best. The formula could vary from year to year in the same community, due to fluctuating feed prices. It could vary in different parts of the country the same year for the same reason. We used dry rendered tankage because we are told that in the near future most of our tankage will be made by the expeller process. We asked that the tankage sent us for use in these tests be typical of that going to the trade, with the bone scraps left out. It therefore contained a higher protein content, but we overcame this point by feeding less of the mixture because we know it is needed for some classes of livestock and that if not necessary it will not prove harmful. We have continued to use the same formula because of experimental reasons. We would probably not duplicate the formula today for practical feeding purposes..."

Fungi-Resistant
Hybrid Corn

Pronounced resistance to the attacks of various soil-borne, root-rotting fungi may be one of the reasons why the best hybrids outyield most varieties of open-pollinated field corn, two Iowa State College plant pathology graduate students declared. They base their belief on the results of the first of a series of experiments in which various types of corn are exposed to these fungi known to be present in Iowa fields. *Pythium graminicolum*, the most destructive of the soil-borne fungi, used in the experiment, caused little damage to the roots of such hybrids as Iowa 13, 931, 939 and 942 and Pioneer 311. Two of the best open-pollinated varieties, Krug and Thompson's Prolific, also resisted the ravages of the root-consuming organism. Such open-pollinated varieties as Kossuth, Reliance, Four County White, Iodent and Golden Bantam sweet corn were badly affected by the parasitic growth, the first two dying almost at the start. Clifford H. Meredith, Starsboro, isolated the varieties of soil-borne fungi used in the experiment from Iowa-grown grain. Wen Chun Ho, of China, conducted the experiments in which corn plants were grown in soil cultures of these fungi, (Press.)

Diesel Combine

"John T. Ehler, who farms near Champaign, Illinois, used a diesel-motored tractor to harvest his soybean crop," says Country Home (February). "With a combine he harvested 866 bushels of soys, having a market value of \$1,013, in 9 3/4 hours. Heavy fuel oil

cost only \$1.14, or less than the price of one bushel. In 40 seconds Mr. Ehler harvested enough to pay for a day's fuel supply. Diesel motors cost more to buy than gasoline motors, but low operation cost makes them seem attractive for the long haul."

Dehydration by "Several references were made, during the winter
Refrigeration meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engin-
 eers, to refrigeration as a method of dehydration," says
an editorial in Agricultural Engineering (February). "...Refrigeration
has several possible advantages over heating as a means of dehydration
for certain purposes and conditions. The germination-reducing, case-
hardening, stomata-closing and vitamin-destroying effects of high tem-
peratures are too well known to require amplification. So is reconden-
sation trouble. Dehydration by refrigeration avoids dangerously high
temperatures and can be accomplished without subjecting most products to
be dehydrated to dangerously low temperatures. By freezing water out of
air and letting the water-carrying capacity of that air increase as it
returns to normal temperature, the recondensation evil is avoided. In
cases of product heating due to unwanted chemical action, dehydration
with hot air may increase the evil, whereas dehydration with cold air
would minimize it. We are not saying that dehydration by refrigeration
is ready for adoption as a farm practice, but we suggest it seriously as
another field for agricultural engineering research."

Formamide as "As a result of recent trends toward more concen-
a Nitrogenous trated fertilizer materials, the synthetic nitrogen in-
Fertilizer dustries have manufactured several substances which have
 proved to be of great economical and practical value,
especially in the mixed fertilizer trade," says C.J. Rehling and J. R.
Taylor, Jr., Alabama Experiment Station, in the Journal of the American
Society of Agronomy (February). "Important among these materials are
anhydrous ammonia and urea-ammonia liquor...Formamide, being a good sol-
vent for urea, has been proposed as a constituent of a modified urea-
ammonia liquor..." After describing experiments designed to evaluate
formamide as a nitrogenous fertilizer, they say in summary: "These studies
included the behavior of formamide alone and in mixtures such as would
result in the manufacture of complete fertilizers. The efficiency of
these was compared with that of some commonly used nitrogenous materials.
The results follow: (1) ammonification of formamide was generally complete
after 2 days in the soil; nitrification of formamide and ammonium formate
proceeds in the soil in the same manner as that of urea; (2) formamide,
urea and various formates were found to be decomposed into carbonates
in 2 to 6 days in the soil, depending upon soil fertility; (3) greenhouse
and field cropping studies indicated equal efficiency of formamide-con-
taining and formamide-free mixed fertilizers in increasing crop growth."

German Exports A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Germany's
 exports declined 9 percent in January, compared with the
record month of December, but by throttling imports to the lowest point in
a year she was able to maintain an export surplus of 79,000,000 marks, or
only slightly less than in the preceding month. Exports in January amounted
to 415,100,000 marks and imports to 336,100,000.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Feb. 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-14.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 151 $\frac{3}{8}$ -153 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.N.Spr.* Minneap. 150 $\frac{3}{8}$ -152 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 143 $\frac{3}{8}$ -149 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 145 $\frac{3}{8}$ -163 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 131-137; Chi. $134\frac{1}{2}$ -138; St. Louis $137\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 139 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106-112; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119-121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 107-111; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ -47 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 49-53; Chi. 47-49 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 53-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-130; No. 2, Minneap. 78-86. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 213-218.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.40-\$3.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$3.00 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.00-\$1.50 in city markets. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$19 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.40-\$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.81 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.08 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.68 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 12.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No.37

Section 1

February 25, 1937

POWER POLICIES

President Roosevelt recommended to Congress yesterday the creation of a provisional authority to operate the Bonneville hydroelectric project and approved a progress report of his National Power Policy Committee which urged that preference in distribution of electric energy be given to public and rural cooperative interests. Pointing out that the War Department reports that the first electric power will probably be available for public distribution late this year, Mr. Roosevelt said: "It seems necessary, therefore, to enact legislation at this session of the Congress, setting up machinery for the administration of the dam, locks, fishways and power plant of that project..." (Press.)

AMERICAN-BRITISH TRADE

"Not Great Britain, but the United States must make concessions if there is to be an Anglo-American trade agreement, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, indicated yesterday," says Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr. in a London wireless to the New York Times. "Mr. Runciman...made it plain that the British Government was not in any mood to lower its tariff barriers on American goods. Britain, he argued, had abundantly shown her attachment to the 'open door' in international trade..."

POULTRY SEX STUDY

A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says Professor Kiyozumi Ninomiya announced last night that he could guarantee to produce a female chicken from any hen's egg. He has had 100 per cent success in this line by injecting female hormones into eggs, he said. An injection costs about 2 sen (slightly more than half a cent) per egg. The announcement created a sensation in poultry and scientific circles. The professor teaches at the agricultural school at Setomachi, in Okayama Prefecture.

GERMAN "ASKI" MARK

Germany's Foreign Exchange Control Bureau yesterday decreed sweeping restrictions on foreign trade transactions through compensation deals or the use of "aski" or discounted marks, which have been employed as a form of subsidy, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Permits for further trading under both methods will virtually be confined to applications received before the promulgation of the decree. The new restrictions are interpreted as presaging the early abolition of both systems.

Strawberries Under Neon Lights J.W.M. Roodenburg, Wageningen, Holland, reports in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, December) on experiments with growing strawberries under neon lights. Summarizing the experiments, he says: "It is quite possible to begin strawberry growing early in autumn provided care is taken to put the plants into the greenhouse at the beginning of October and to irradiate them at night. This prevents the plants getting into such a state, on account of the shortening of the days, that they are no longer fit to be forced. They must be cultivated directly out of summer, without having been exposed to frost. If one would like to begin later on, it is necessary that the cold of winter passes over the plants in order to be able to begin forcing about New Year. With the means now at our disposal it is not yet possible to begin profitably cultivation in November or December. So one is put to the choice either of beginning to force very early with the aid of artificial light or in the usual manner rather late. The use of both cultural methods can form a well-connected whole, neon-strawberries from January till March and strawberries forced by heat at Easter."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, chief accountant, \$5,600, assistant chief accountant, \$4,600, principal accountant, \$3,800, accountant and auditor, \$3,200 (optional subjects, 1, cotton, 2, grain, 3, butter and eggs) Commodity Exchange Administration, applications to be on file not later than (a) March 16, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) March 19, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; assembled, park ranger, \$1,860, National Park Service, applications to be on file not later than (a) March 23, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) March 26, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; unassembled, medical technician (tissue culture), \$1,620, National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, applications to be on file not later than (a) March 16, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) March 19, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Congress Feb. 23 The Senate began debate on H.J.Res. 96 to extend the authority of the President under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (relating to reciprocal trade agreements). Senator Pope announced that hearings on the crop insurance bill (S. 1397) would begin at 12 o'clock February 25. The bill and a short statement by the Senator were printed in the Record.

Australian Export Beef The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, January 16) says editorially: "The announcement that the Australian Meat Board, with the co-operation of exporters, is endeavouring to establish an improved system of grading for export beef will be welcomed by cattle owners in the north. The board's proposal embodies the

creation of a 'chiller' grade to supplement the existing g.a.q. and f.a.q. standards, and on the understanding that shippers will pay a definite premium for the chiller type of cattle. This scheme if brought to fruition -- and as exporters are cooperating with the board there seems to be no reason why it should not be done -- will go a long way towards providing a very necessary incentive to graziers to lift the general quality of herds. Under the new Anglo-Argentine trade agreement Australia, in common with other Dominions, has been given an increased share in the British beef market. What is more important, all restrictions on the export of chilled beef to the limit of the quotas have been removed.

Combating the Fly

"A successful new method of combating the fly menace has been developed at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.," says David Arthur Brodie, Superintendent of Farms, in Country Home (February). "In what has grown to be an urban section, more than 300 dairy animals, 22 horses and 1,000 hogs are kept within 300 yards of the main hospital buildings. ...Some 2,000 tons of manure each summer are piled onto platforms made of concrete to prevent seepage. Close to and around the piles are small concrete trenches with smooth, perpendicular sides. Into these trenches containing water and crankcase oil, the maggots fall and die. Water and oil are kept four inches from the rim of the trench so the live larvae cannot climb out. Two inches below the surface is a 1x6-inch board fitted into an upright slot on each side of the trench. This holds the oil in place as the water passes under it and over the cross dam. Heretofore, practically every device to exterminate flies was made to smash or trap them on the wing..."

Effect of Light on Growth

Newest researches on the bio-mechanics of the growth-retarding effect of light are reported by Dr. Paul R. Burkholder of Connecticut College and Dr. Earl S. Johnston of the Smithsonian Institution, says a Science Service report. They applied themselves particularly to the question of whether light causes a shifting about of the growth-promoting substance in sprouts, or whether it causes an inactivating chemical change in that substance. Their verdict is in favor of the photochemical change brought about by light. The research of Drs. Burkholder and Johnston was on auxin, the growth-promoting substance active in such rapidly growing tissues as the tips of oat, corn, and tobacco sprouts. A standard procedure in auxin experiments is to clip the top off a growing sprout, usually of an oat plant, and then to set on the decapitated sprout another tip, or a tiny block of gelatin containing the growth substance (or suspected to contain it), a little to one side of center. If more auxin gets into one side of the cut surface than into the other, that side of the shoot grows faster, and consequently causes a bending over of the sprout. If more auxin gets into one side of the cut surface than into the other, that side of the shoot grows faster, and consequently causes a bending over of the sprout. Presence or absence of auxin, and even its relative concentration, can be expressed in degree of bending of the sprout. In general, the auxin-containing material had its growth-promoting effects reduced more or less in direct proportion to the amount of raying it received.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-14.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 151 5/8-153 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 150 5/8-152 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 143 7/8-149 7/8; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 145 7/8-163 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 131-135³/₄; Chi. 134-137; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 140; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106³/₄-112³/₄; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120¹/₂-121¹/₂; No. 3, Chi. 108-110¹/₄; St. Louis 114¹/₂-115¹/₂; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46³/₄-47³/₄; K.C. 48³/₄-52¹/₄; Chi. 47¹/₄-49¹/₂; St. Louis 51-51¹/₂; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-130; No. 2, Minneap. 80-88; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 214¹/₂-219¹/₂.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.97¹/₂ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.50-\$3.67¹/₂ carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.80-\$2.95 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$1.93 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.40 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. No. 1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.35-\$1.60; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points from the previous close to 12.93 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.19 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.78 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34¹/₄ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33¹/₂ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¹/₂ cents; S. Daisies, 18¹/₄-18¹/₂ cents; Y. Americas, 18¹/₂-18³/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-24¹/₂ cents; Standards, 23¹/₄-23¹/₂ cents; Firsts, 22-22¹/₂ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 38

Section 1

February 26, 1937

REORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Modifying changes in the President's reorganization program were before the Joint House and Senate Reorganization Committee yesterday, says a report in the Washington Post. Proposed changes were submitted by Louis Brownlow, chairman of the President's Committee on Administrative Management. Specific provision is made in the bill for "the covering into the classified civil service at the expiration of one year from the enactment of the act of all non-policy making offices or positions in the agencies of the Government, other than temporary agencies and federally owned and controlled corporations." Also the President could cover into the classified civil service these offices at any time prior to the expiration of a year. He would be given authority to cover into the service by executive order positions in federally owned and controlled corporations. Transfer into the classified service would be dependent on certifications of service with merit from heads of agencies, and passage of a noncompetitive examination. Even if they failed to attain such a status, they would retain their positions, but new appointments would have to be made under civil service laws.

U.S.-JAPAN COTTON PACT

A joint committee of American and Japanese cotton mill executives, created to facilitate an agreement on exports from Japan, not covered in the recent treaty signed between groups representing both countries, will begin to function not later than April 1, it was revealed last night by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute. Within a few months after the committee starts its work, Dr. Murchison said, it should be possible to announce that satisfactory agreements have been reached pertaining to all classifications of goods. The joint committee will consist of ten members, five to represent each country. Two members of the Japanese section will be residents of the United States, and likewise, two members of the American section will be residents of Japan. (New York Times)

CANADIAN- BRITISH TRADE TREATY

"Terms, made public yesterday, of the new three-year trade agreement which Great Britain and Canada have substituted for the five-year agreement made at Ottawa in 1932 indicate that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's government has given Britain additional preferences worth about \$6,000,000 a year to obtain substantially the same concessions from Britain as before," says John MacCormac in an Ottawa report to the New York Times. "Canada, in addition, has obtained a guarantee of free entry into the British market for about \$250,000,000 of the \$450,000,000 worth of exports she sends to Britain in prosperous years..."

Making Bricks
with Straw

Experiments conducted by Charles R. Oberfell, chemist for a paper firm in Lynchburg, Va., and Prof. John W. Whittemore of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, have developed a material containing tannin extract -- a constituent of straw -- for the manufacture of bricks. It (was this material, and not the binding qualities of straw, that made the ^(Biblical) Egyptian process worthwhile, the chemists assert. Known as "plasticade," the substance has a lignin and tannin base. It is being put into use by manufacturers of brick and tile throughout the United States, the discoverers report. Conclusions have been reached both in laboratory and plant investigations that the use of this combination of lignin and tannin has extensive economic value as an addition to clays and shales because it reduces manufacturing losses and improves the physical qualities of the finished product. Other advantages include: reduction of losses in drying and firing, improvement in strength and resistance; decrease in shrinkage, and reduction of absorption. (Science News Letter, February 13.)

British Food
Imports

Food (London, February) contains an editorial on Britain's overseas food trade. The concluding paragraph says: "The increased purchasing power of the nation, arising from increased industrial activity, is reflected in its importation of foodstuffs. Not only is this reflected in the total importation, but as even the most ignorant would expect, is reflected in the importation of luxury foodstuffs. A feature of the return to normality after the war was the sudden jump in importation of what might be termed luxury canned foods. During the war shipping had been concentrated upon necessities, the importation of canned meat and whole condensed milk rose steadily from the commencement whilst fruit fell away, but in 1919 the latter increased beyond all expectation. In the same way it is noticeable that during the past three years the importation of canned fruit has mounted even whilst the home production has increased."

"Encyclopaedia
Bullanica"

"The record book of dairy sires being used in Bingham county, Idaho, was...in use a number of years before it was given the name of 'Encyclopaedia Bullanica' by F. W. Atkeson who was then head of the dairy department of the University of Idaho," says M. L. Tillery, county agent, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (February). "Following an extensive dairy campaign in which the use of sires of known high production was emphasized as the fundamental principle in dairy improvement, there were placed in the county a large number of well-bred sires. As the list of these sires grew it became necessary to have some systematic record. The book is made up of five-generation pedigrees of all purebred sires of the county and filed alphabetically under the owner's name. On the back of the pedigree notations are made when the sire started service and about when a trade or exchange will be necessary. When a dairyman has used his sire as long as possible a tour is made thru the 'Encyclopaedia Bullanica' for another sire that is finishing service about the same time and is of about the same quality and breeding..."

Congress,
Feb. 24

The Senate passed without amendment the following:
S. J. Res. 75 making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs; H. R. 4609 to authorize the purchase and distribution of the products of the fishing industry (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. J. Res. 66 providing for the participation by the United States in the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition to be held in the State of Texas during the year 1937; and S. 1280 to repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agricultural purposes". The Senate continued debate on H. J. Res. 96 to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (relating to reciprocal trade agreements). The Senate received a message from the President, transmitting a report of his committee on national power policy making suggestions for the administration of the Bonneville project, situated on the Columbia River (S. Doc. 21). The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment S. 1437 relating to the disposition of cases in which the validity of acts of Congress is drawn into question (S. Rept. 125).

Strawberries
in England

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, February 6) says: "The general deterioration of strawberry stocks throughout the country has caused grave concern to strawberry growers during the last decade or more. In most districts, including the Dee Valley, the situation has been so serious that not only are the existing stocks failing to produce a satisfactory crop, but many acres have gone out of cultivation. The problem is so complex that research stations such as East Malling and Long Ashton, which are wholly engaged on fruit problems, have considered it their special study. It is important that the growers in the north-west should have an opportunity to discuss with these research workers the results of their findings, and also of presenting special features of the problem with which strawberry growers are faced in these districts. A conference has, therefore, been arranged..."

New Nicotine
Oil Spray

P. O. Ritcher and R. K. Colfee, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, have developed "a new nicotine-oil spray that will kill practically all insect pests of fruit and vegetable crops," says the Farm Journal (February). "It is made by combining a highly-refined oil with nicotine, by-product of the Kentucky tobacco crop. Extensive tests show that the spray is fatal to such hardy pests as squash bugs, white flies, mealy bugs, red spiders and June beetles. Both chewing and sucking insects are killed by it. Heretofore, it has been necessary to use a stomach poison for chewing insects and a contact poison for sucking insects. Work is going forward on a new type of sprayer for applying this new spray, which is not mixed with water, but applied as a mist or fog. Injury to foliage, the drawback of oil sprays, is absent because the oil used in the new spray is a highly-refined one, with those properties removed which injure foliage of growing plants."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Feb. 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-14.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{2}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $147\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 141-147; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 143-161; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $129\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 133- $137\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 139; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 102 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -109 $7\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120- $122\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3, Chi. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -46 $7\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 48- $52\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 47- $49\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 50; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 119-127; No. 2, Minneap. 77-87; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212-217.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.97-\$1.99 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.75 f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock \$0.90-\$1.40 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Texas Round type \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.19 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, 23 - $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 39

Section 1

March 1, 1937

PRESIDENT With a warning that "the nation that destroys its
URGES SOIL soil destroys itself," President Roosevelt Saturday sent
CONSERVATION to the Governors of all States a model law which would
 vest broad powers in proposed local agencies to compel
farmers to abide by approved farming methods and impose fines for viola-
tions of prescribed rules. In a letter transmitting the draft of the
proposed legislation, the President called attention to the dust storms
and floods of the past few years and "the desirability of our taking
effective action, as a nation and in the several States, to conserve the
soil as our basic asset." He mentioned the work being done by the Soil
Conservation Service through demonstration projects to control erosion,
but said that "such work can only point the way." (Press.)

CANADIAN An Ottawa report to the New York Times says that,
FOREIGN TRADE while the Canadian public was reacting favorably Friday
 to the new Anglo-Canadian trade treaty announced last week,
government officials were saying that one of its most important features
was the manner in which it left the door open for an extension of the
Dominion's recent trade treaty with the United States. The reduction in
the number of items in which Canada undertakes to maintain preferential
margins for Britain is from 215 in the 1932 agreement to ninety-one in
this, and of the ninety-one bound margins twenty-one show reductions in
preference. This means that Canada is now free to use about 125 items
for new bargaining with the United States.

SOVIET FARM "The process begun last year of cutting down State
COLLECTIVES farms for the benefit of collectives received fresh im-
 petus yesterday," says Walter Duranty in a Moscow cable
to the New York Times. "A decree of the Council of Commissars announced
that 500,000 acres were to be thus transferred in Moscow Province from
eight different types of State farms, 250,000 acres from four sets of
State farms in Western Province and no less than 1,500,000 acres in
Orenburg Province...Similar decrees affecting other regions are expected
shortly in continuation of one of the most important recent developments
in Soviet agrarian policy, which will have the most far-reaching effects..."

Congress, The Senate passed without amendment H.J.Res.96 to
Feb. 25 extend the authority of the President under section 350
 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (relating to re-
ciprocal trade agreements). Senator O'Mahoney had inserted in the Record
during discussion of the joint resolution a report by the Bureau of
Agricultural Economics (S. Dec. 22) on the beef cattle situation. The
Senate agreed to an amendment by Senator Pepper providing that the re-
ciprocal trade agreements maintain tariffs on agricultural products at
a point which would equalize the cost of production in the United States
and the countries dealt with. This amendment was reconsidered, however,
on request of Senator Harrison, and was rejected. The joint resolution
will now be sent to the President. The Senate agreed to S. Res. 65
authorizing an investigation relative to utilization of water resources
of arid and irrigable states. On request of Senator Neely, S. 1437, re-
lating to the disposition of cases in which the validity of acts of
Congress is drawn in question, which was reported out from the Committee
on Judiciary Feb. 25, was recommitted to that Committee. The Senate made
H. R. 2518 to provide for retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court the
unfinished business of the Senate. Mr. Ferguson addressed the House re-
garding the Great Plains problem and the activities of the Resettlement
Administration and the Soil Conservation Service with respect thereto.

Free Trade "Classifying Japan as a 'have not,' Eiji Amau, Foreign
for Colonies Office spokesman, said Friday that, in the Tokyo Govern-
 ment's opinion, the best solution of the problems of colo-
nies and raw materials was extension of free trade and access to raw
materials in all colonial territories through the world," reports Hugh Byas
in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "This will be proposed by
Japan at the League of Nations conference on raw materials this month..."

California Preliminaries to the organization of 200,000 California
Farm Unions agricultural workers into a single union began Saturday
 under the auspices of the American and State Federations of
Labor. At the outset representatives of the California federation asked
delegates representing about fifty farm labor unions to give up their pres-
ent systems and join in a solid-front organization. The individual unions
concerned are composed of about twenty groups with A.F.of L. charters and
about thirty independent unions. Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the state
federation, asked the twenty A.F.of L. affiliates to surrender their char-
ters in favor of one to be issued covering all workers involved. (Asso-
ciated Press.)

World Textile The first International Labor Office conference to
Conference be held in this country since the United States entered
 the I. L. O. in 1934 will be the Tripartite Preparatory
Textile Conference, which will be called to order in Washington on
April 2. About 200 delegates and advisers from the principal textile-
producing countries of the world will take part in the meeting, which is
expected to last a fortnight. (Press.)

Vapour for Tobacco Blue Mould The Queensland Agricultural Journal (January 1) says: "Experiments with vapours for the control of blue mould of tobacco in seedbeds were carried out in Brisbane early last year and have been discussed recently in a report prepared by the tobacco pathologist of the Department of Agriculture and Stock. This method of disease control was developed some 12 months ago by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research with experiments at Canberra and at various other centers. The most satisfactory results were obtained by evaporating benzol in vapour-tight seedbed frames at a 'normal' concentration, obtained when an area of liquid was exposed equal to 2 square inches for each square foot of seedbed. In further experiments by the council and by the agricultural departments of various states other volatile liquids such as toluol, petrol and a proprietary material, 'X3Solvent,' were tested and in some cases concentrations other than normal were investigated...Although spores on the blue mould fungus were introduced into the seedbeds both by artificial and natural means, the gas-treated beds were successfully protected from the disease and untreated plants contracted blue mould..."

Rural Medical Cooperative Medical history was made by the Resettlement Administration recently when it approved a loan for the establishment of a rural cooperative health association. It will provide doctors and hospital facilities for a cooperative group of 25 farmers in southern California organized as the San Gabriel Valley Health Association. The association is to sign a contract with the Ross-Loos Medical Group of Los Angeles. Each member of the cooperative is entitled to medical services at a cost of \$2 a month. Dependents of members are entitled to the same services at reduced costs, but are not included in the group plan. Membership in cooperatives for medical care is restricted to Resettlement Administration clients and persons eligible to become clients. The federal government through the Resettlement Administration loaned each client \$25 for payment of the first year's fees, or a total of \$625 for the group. Loans are repayable in two years with five per cent interest. This being the first time the Ross-Loos Medical Group has extended its services to rural clients, with the exception of a small group of farm bureau members, as well as the first cooperative of its kind sponsored by the Resettlement Administration in this region, the experiment will be watched with great interest, William Anglim, regional cooperative specialist, said. (Utah Farmer, Feb. 10.)

Fermented Milks Food (London, February) contains an article on "Fermented Milks" by Hugh Nicol, Rothamsted Experimental Station. He says in part: "Those who are attracted by the possibilities of preparing fermented milks are referred to the United States Department of Agriculture's Bulletin (Fermented Milks, Dept. Bull. 319) which is the source most frequently quoted by British and American writers. Its engaging anecdote about the friendly habit of Central Asians who punch or kick their neighbors' skins of kumiss when passing, in order to stir the contents, has brightened courses of dairy bacteriology. The bulletin is too ample to summarize, but special attention may be directed to the recipe contained in it for preparing 'kefir' from butter milk with the aid of ordinary yeast and an addition of sugar..."

Physics in H. J. Muller, Institute of Genetics, Academy of
Genetics Sciences, Moscow, contributes "Physics in the Attack on
Problems the Fundamental Problems of Genetics", in the March
 Scientific Monthly. "...An understanding," he says, "of
the properties of the genes would bridge the main gap between inanimate
and animate. Such a study would be of intense interest from the point
of view of physics as well as of physical chemistry and organic chemis-
try, for it is already known that these genes have properties which are
most unique from the standpoint of physics and of the sciences related
to physics....I am therefore making this plea to physicists in the hope
that they will interest themselves more actively in these problems of
such vital importance to both our fields..." Muller describes as "...
the most spectacular property of the gene, from the standpoint of physics,
its property of specific auto-attraction of like with like...We would
like physicists to search the possibilities of their science and tell us
what kind of forces these could be, and how produced, and to suggest
further lines of approach in their study. It is not unlikely that a
solution of the above physical mystery would also throw much light on
the nature of that property of the gene which is most peculiar and
spectacular from the standpoint of the chemist. This second peculiar
property is that of auto-synthesis. That is, each gene, reacting with the
complicated surrounding material enveloping all the genes in common,
exerts such a selectively organizing effect upon this material as to
cause the synthesis, next to itself, of another molecular or super-
molecular structure, quite identical in composition with the given gene
itself...It is becoming recognized nowadays that the gene is the basis
of life. These two properties, including the fact of their undisturb-
ability by mutation, lie at the basis of the gene. The geneticist him-
self is helpless to analyze these properties further. Here the physicist
as well as the chemist must step in. Who will volunteer to do so?"

Illinois "A new peak has been reached in the success of ad-
Station vanced dairy cattle breeding methods at the University
Dairy Sires of Illinois with the selection of two of the college's
 sires for 1936 'All-American' honors," says the Prairie
Farmer (February 13). "The selections were made by the Holstein-Friesian
World. Named as the reserve All-American junior yearling Holstein sire
of the year is the college's Illini Princess Mabel Lad 708507, while
Illini Canary Nettie Lad 666506 has been given honorable mention as a
three-year-old sire in the year's All-American selections of the associa-
tions. Fifteen years of intensive breeding under advanced methods pro-
duced the two All-Americans, said Prof. W. W. Yapp, chief in dairy cattle
at the university...Illini Princess Mabel Lad, especially, represents a
new idea in dairy cattle breeding in that he was created by the mating of
inbred unrelated families in much the same way that superior and high
producing hybrids of corn are now being produced. His grandsire on his
sire's side, King Bessie Ormsby, is reputed to have produced more 'All-
American' animals than any other sire of the Holstein breed. On the dam's
side of the new reserve All-American's pedigree, the Prince Sylvius Ladoga
family is one of the most prominent and outstanding that has ever been
developed on the agricultural college farm..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Feb. 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-14.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.15-11.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $146\frac{1}{2}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $147\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 143-149; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 145-163; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $130\frac{1}{2}$ -135; Chi. 134- $137\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Wr. St. Louis $138\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R. Wr. St. Louis $140\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 112; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 103 $7/8$ -109 $7/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 116-117; No. 3, Chi. $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 113-115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $7/8$ -46 $7/8$; K.C. $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 48- $49\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $50\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 130-132; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $213\frac{1}{4}$ - $218\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Mid-western stock \$0.90-\$1.50 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$2.00 per lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 13.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.20 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 12.94 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.78 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{5}{8}$ cents; Standards, 23 - $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

March 2, 1937

WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

"Spurred on by a new vision of the importance of conservation of the security, health and happiness of the American people, 1,200 delegates to the North American Wildlife Conference yesterday tackled the job of welding a nation-wide organization to arouse public opinion behind the campaign to save and restore natural resources," says George Greenfield in a St. Louis report to the New York Times. "...The emphasis was not on the saving and increasing of fish and game, as in the past, but on the restoration of lands and waters that have been ravaged, denuded and despoiled through greed and unwise use. The crowded room echoed to cheers and applause at this afternoon's session when Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared that the Federal Government at last had recognized conservation and restoration as a national responsibility of the greatest significance to the American people..."

NEW SUGAR LEGISLATION

New sugar legislation, involving the quota system and an excise tax of three-fourths of a cent a pound on raw sugar was recommended yesterday by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress. Referring to exploitation of the quota provisions of the Jones-Costigan act at the end of the year, and existence of "the public problems" which have resulted from invalidation of the processing tax on sugar and ending of benefit payments to producers, the President called for consideration of substitute legislation. He said he was "definitely advised that such a tax would not increase the average cost of sugar to consumers..." (Press.)

TRADE ACT SIGNED

President Roosevelt signed yesterday legislation extending for three years from next June 12 his authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations. Under the new law, such agreements do not require Senate ratification. The original act, which expires on June 12, was put forward by the Administration in 1934 "as a means of assisting in restoring the American standard of living" through increased foreign trade. It, like the new law, empowers the President to raise or lower tariffs a maximum of fifty per cent. Pacts with sixteen nations already have been signed. (Associated Press.)

"Cabinet Culture"

"'Beanstalk magic' is the description which has been applied to the intensive cultivation of cereals in cabinets, a process of indoor cultivation receiving widespread interest at the present time," says Country Life (London, February 13). "Intensive Cultivations, Ltd., have made this process a practicable proposition in marketing apparatus by the use of which a continuous supply of sprouted grain for feeding can be insured. A galvanized iron cabinet of substantial construction contains a number of trays in which the grain is placed and allowed to germinate. The cabinet is thermostatically heated and the grain is fed by a nutrient solution automatically sprinkled over every tray by operating a central control. The largest size can produce 200 pounds of fodder per day at an estimated cost, including depreciation, of just over 2 pounds per ton, the feeding value of this being such that 10 pounds of fodder are equivalent to 2 1/2 pounds of concentrates. The product is suitable for feeding to all classes of farm livestock and the high vitamin content should make it a valuable addition to existing food-stuffs for winter feeding."

Exhibit Farm

The exhibit farm idea, which has been so successful in various parts of the country in demonstrating the diversified uses of electricity in agriculture, has been adopted in Georgia. Modeled after the Rural Electrification Administration electrified farm near Herndon, Va., this new exhibit farm is sponsored by the Toombs County Rural Electrification Association, which has been allocated \$53,000 by Rural Electrification Administration to build 52 miles of line to serve 208 farms. The exhibit farm, operated by Mr. and Mrs. T.E. Baker, is located at the intersection of U.S. 1 and the paved road leading west to Vidalia, Cordele, and Columbus, Ga. (Rural Electrification News, Feb.)

Land Loss by Mining

"Strip mining, like most other industries, is feeling the effects of returning prosperity," says the Prairie Farmer (Feb. 13). "With better times bringing more demand for cheaply-produced coal, more huge electric shovels are poking their snouts into rich Illinois farm lands, gulping up as much black soil in one bite as rain water could carry away in several years. With strip mines threatening to turn more and more Illinois farm land into a 'bad lands' of clay and hills, Illinois farmers are beginning to sit up and take notice. At last month's meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Chicago, delegates thought the situation serious enough to adopt unanimously a resolution calling for an investigation of strip mining operations."

Butter Fraud

"Harold V. Skinner of Wichita, Kansas, and Michael J. Cota, of Chicago, Illinois, had a formula better than that of any alchemist--while it lasted," says Fred H. Sorrow in Southern Dairy Products Journal (Feb.). "Their procedure was to take two pounds of butter and four pounds of oleomargarine, adding water to the mixture until they had 21 pounds. They were selling this 'butter' from door to door in Buffalo, New York, and making a profit of about \$9.00 on each 21 pounds when the police arrested them on the charge of selling food unfit for human consumption."

Motorized Blacksmith John E. Coursey, of Lisbon, Maryland, is a blacksmith who has motorized his business and finds that it pays, says a report in the Baltimore Sun (March 1). Instead of requiring farmers to risk the hazards of the highways by bringing their horses to him to be shod, Coursey, who for forty-two of his sixty-one years has stood at the forge, takes his shop to the farms. Coursey travels to hundreds of farms in the course of a year. The blacksmith still has his place, he insists, in spite of the harm done the trade by the motorization of many farms. The only way blacksmith shops will pass out will be through failure to train young men to become smiths, declared Coursey. Lately Coursey has observed that farmers are giving more attention to their horses' feet and seeing that they get new shoes at regular intervals. He takes this to indicate returning prosperity because "for a long time the farmers just didn't have the money, and they were letting the horses go without shoes."

Streamlined Turkeys Smaller turkeys with more meat will reach the New York and Boston markets from St. Lawrence County, N. Y. next Thanksgiving to satisfy the demand of urban families for "streamlined" holiday fowls, Morton Adams, County Agricultural Agent in charge of the Farm Bureau, said recently. The new type of turkeys will be bred this spring in an attempt to regain for the county the top market prices which it received several years ago. The smaller, fatter, less bony and closer-to-the-ground turkeys will be produced by either of two methods, Mr. Adams said. The first is the selection for breeding of female birds which approximate the requirements. The second is the cross-breeding of Narragansett and Bronze large fowls with Bourbon Red and White Holland, small types. (New York Times.)

N. Y. C. Meat Regulations The New York City Board of Health, finding that many unscrupulous meat dealers have been giving the needle too generously to corned beef, beef tongues and other meats, has announced that it had amended the sanitary code to forbid the carrying of needle syringes on any vehicle transporting meat in the city and decreed that all such meats sold here shall not contain "added water greater than 10 percent of the weight of the meat." Informed by federal agencies that the practice of overstuffing pickled meats with brine, gelatin and emulsified fats to increase their weight was confined principally to this area, the board, through the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, conducted an investigation and learned "that the public was being defrauded to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly." (New York Times.)

Annals of Botany The January issue of The Annals of Botany (London) is No. 1 of a New Series (Vol. I) and marks the completion of its first half century of publication. J.B. Farmer, assistant editor, says in a foreword that the first number of The Annals "appeared in August 1887, and the three editors responsible for its production were Balfour (Oxford), Vines (Cambridge) and Farlow (Harvard, U.S.A.), and this happy association with the United States has been perpetuated throughout the half century of its existence."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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March 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-14.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 145 7/8-147 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 144 7/8-146 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 144-150; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 146-164; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 133 1/4-137 1/2; Chi. 136 1/2-138 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 141 1/2; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 105 1/2-110 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121 1/2-123 1/4; St. Louis 116-116 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111-113 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 1/2-47 1/2; K.C. 49 1/2-52; Chi. 48 1/2-49 1/4; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 114-122; No. 2, Minneap. 76-85; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 215-220.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.93-\$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.32 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.16 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1.15-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.40-\$1.90 per lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 16 points from the previous close to 13.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.28 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 13.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 13.10 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 18 1/2-18 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-24 1/2 cents; Standards, 23 3/4 cents; Firsts, 22 3/4 cents.